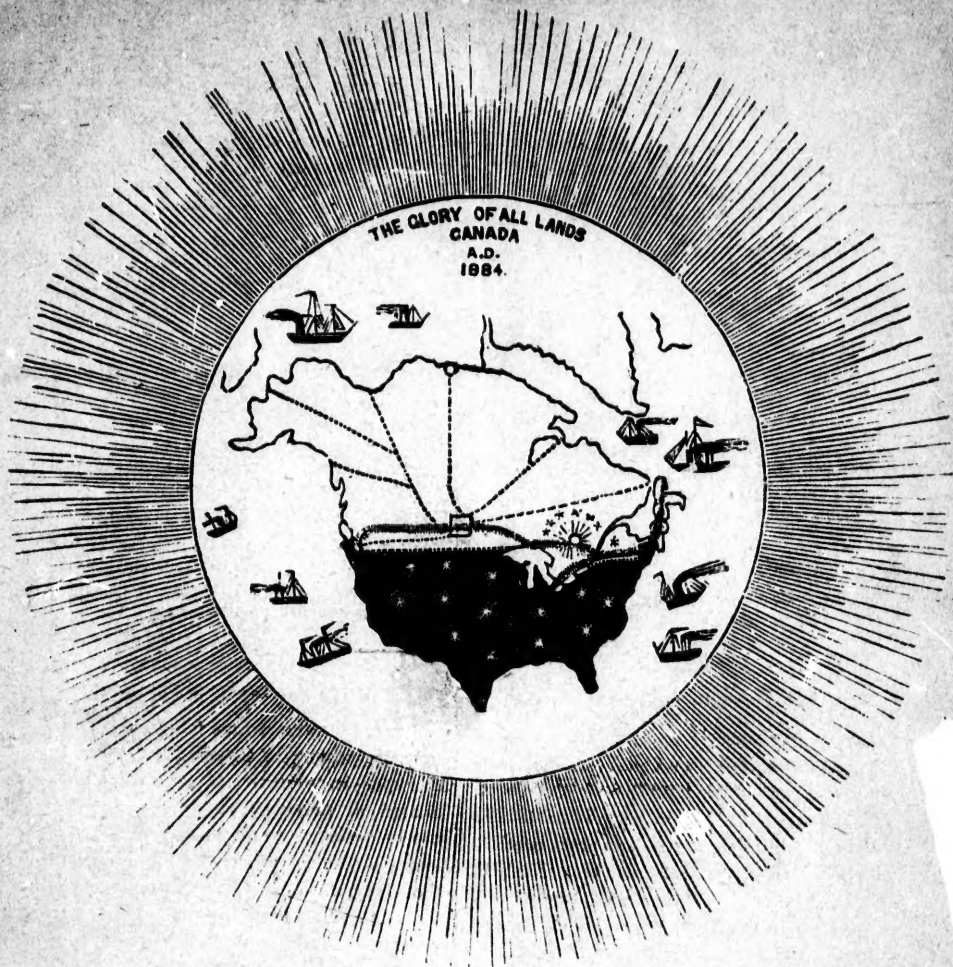


64
CANADIAN CENTENNIAL BANNER.



CANADA
PAST, PRESENT, FUTURE,
AND
NEW SYSTEM OF GOVERNMENT.

Published according to Act of Parliament of Canada in the year 1884, by Geo. D. Griffin, in the office of Minister of Agriculture.

Aries, Canadians, arise,
On this bright auspicious morn,
For beneath our bright blue skies
Ours, a nation great is born.

See, one hundred years have sped
Down the everlasting way
Since our loyal fathers, led
By their God came here to stay.

Canada, great sun-lit land,
Light of nations yet to rise,
Look at it in glory stand,
Nations gaze with wondering eyes.

Land of freedom, land of light,
Our glorious father-land;
All her sons with honor bright,
Will her brightness well defend.

From the grand Atlantic coast
To the great Pacific sands,
From the stars in darkness lost
To the Arctic ocean's strands.

From its brightness they cast out
To darkness all invaders,
And with fierce and mighty rout
All they that would be traitors.

A century has rolled away,
For evermore departed,
Since our country's natal day,
To-day so celebrated.

To-day we raise our banner;
Let the nation's see our glory,
Our splendid sun-burst banner
Foretold to us in story.

It bends unto no other,
It removes away the night,
To those who hate us terror,
And to those who love us light.

See the march of great events,
Look ye down the present age,
And see all the Southern tents
Will become our heritage.

Canada, the home of light,
Righteous laws divinely true,
For in them there is no night,
All can see what they must do.

Raise to God our anthems grand,
And our heart's love with them blend,
For our kingdom formed to stand,
As it will—world without end.

Press Notice.

Every periodical inserting the above Centennial Anthem and this notice, and sending a marked copy, will be furnished with the Centennial Book, in which it is published, and on which is given the Centennial Banner, with illustrations of Canada in 1784, 1884 and 1984. And therewith the complete outline of a new system of government, combining all the advantages of the democratic with all the stability of the true monarchical. It is one that will save \$30,000,000 out of the \$50,000,000 now annually spent by all our various municipal, Provincial and Federal governments.

The Canadian Banner.

"Ask and ye shall receive." In answer to the calls for a Canadian banner by the Winnipeg Free Press, the Montreal Gazette, the St. John (N.B.) Telegraph and other periodicals, the picture on the cover of this book is for-

FROM THE WINNIPEG FREE PRESS.

Up to the present time no feeling of solidarity has sprung up among the Provinces or their people. We are still distinctively a federation of Provinces, and unless self-interest can be appealed to in the future much more strongly than we are justified in hoping from the past, we are not likely to remain even that for any great length of time. With strong centrifugal forces at work, and no centripetal counteractant, disintegration must inevitably result. A Canadian flag would in all probability go far toward supplying the missing force and furnishing the needed cohesion among the nebulous atoms whose present tendency is almost toward repulsion. The celebration of Dominion anniversaries and other attempts to arouse enthusiasm among the people will be unavailing while a virtually foreign flag—however dear it may be to many—floats over us on such occasions. Let us have a Canadian flag, and let it fly in view of the people as often as possible, and Canada will soon be more of a reality than she now is or gives indication of becoming.

This
of actual
vince.

It is
refugee
tario an
greatne
They o
or prov
number
ti ousar
Republ
govern
immort
Brunsw
Island,
spirit,
childre
Ontario
French
to be o

We
sheddi
and P
our he
we hav
in ext
with it
It is
with t
potenc
facts i
take a
make
feature
centen

C

Eve
his co
reason
extent
forests
fresh
ground
its var
food,
Loc
world

The Canadian Dominion.

This year 1884 terminates the first century of actual Canadian existence as a British Province.

It is one hundred years since the loyal refugees from the United States began in Ontario and Quebec to lay the foundation of the greatness and prosperity of our Dominion. They cast behind them the thirteen "stars" or provinces lost in Republican darkness. They numbered ten thousand, the immortal ten thousand, who refused to bend the knee to Republicanism, to dark or false principles of government. Another ten thousand of these immortals settled in the Provinces of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, and being of kindred blood, kindred spirit, and kindred instincts, their children and children's children have affiliated with those of Ontario and Quebec, and with their brothers of French descent, unitedly to establish themselves to be one great and enduring nation.

We are now seven bright stars or provinces shedding out rays of light upon the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, beaconing the nations to our heritage. With only 5,000,000 of souls, we have already secured territorial possessions in extent greater than the whole of Europe with its hundreds of millions of inhabitants. It is a heritage blest above all other lands with the innate elements of national greatness, potency and perpetuity. In the light of these facts it is a suitable period in our history to take a comprehensive view of our position, to make manifest to the world some of the leading features of our pre-eminence and to float our centennial banner in the sight of all nations.

Canadians Proud of their Country.

Every wise and true Canadian feels proud of his country, of his fatherland, and he has good reason to do so when he considers its immense extent, its wonderful fertility, its magnificent forests, its exhaustless mineral riches, its grand fresh water seas, its inexhaustible fishing grounds, its fast increasing flocks and herds, its varied roots and fruits, and cereals, all for food, and in infinite variety.

Look out upon the two great fisheries of the world, the wonderful fishery grounds of our

long Atlantic coast and Maritime Provinces with a world wide reputation. They but illustrate the richness of those upon our Pacific shore. On that shore and in all our eastern provinces we have immense forests, and yet limited when compared with those of Quebec, Ontario, and our vast territorial possessions, all of them are full of the material for building homes for a great people, and for the construction of vessels for the full development of our fishery and commercial interests. We have vast coal and oil deposits from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Our iron ores are of the richest constituents. We have immense deposits of them in the eastern provinces, in Quebec and Ontario, all through to the Pacific coast. Paradise is described as a land where the gold was "good." Gold from the Madoc mines in Ontario lately assayed in New York was pronounced the finest ever seen in that city. We have silver, copper, leads, phosphates and various other minerals in inexhaustible supply. Thus wonderful innate riches in a wonderful and glorious country "the glory of all lands." With them we have not only the fertile valleys in our Atlantic Provinces, the immense valleys of Ontario and Quebec, and in the North-West almost boundless tracts of the best wheat producing lands upon the face of the earth, now ready for the plow, and prepared for the husbandman by the Creator and kept through all the centuries for us and for our children the people of His hand.

The United States in 1882 raised about 500,000,000 bushels of wheat, under proper tillage it is capable of producing at least three times the amount. Canada has been estimated to possess three-fourths of the wheat producing area of North-America. Therefore Canada under good cultivation can raise 4,500,000,000 bushels annually, or ample to supply bread to 900,000,000 of souls, which there is no doubt Canada is able under wise government to sustain in vigorous existence.

As Others See Us.

The praise awarded to Canada and the predictions of leading men and statesmen in other nations in regard to the wonderful possibilities of our Dominion are gratifying to all patriotic Canadians. A few selections will help many

to more fully appreciate our glorious fatherland.

1st. About the year 1853 the late Hon. Mr. Seward of President Lincoln's cabinet, after visiting Canada, wrote of our Provinces as "the Northern Stars" of which he said "they will grow brighter and brighter and our stars—states—pale in their brightness," and he might have safely added disappear.

2nd. The Rev. Dean Carmichael, an able minister of the Church of England—late of Hamilton, now in Montreal—in a lecture predicted that Canada would yet rule this continent.

3rd. The Rev. Principal Grant, of Queens College, Kingston, has made a similar prediction.

4th. Sir Charles Dilke, now in Mr. Gladstone's Ministry, who travelled all across our wide domain, as well as in many other lands, in his book describing Canada, calls it "the Greater Britain."

In what has been called these last days Great Britain, is pre-eminent among the nations of the earth. She has a prestige and power which keeps all nations within their respective bounds. Not directly, but indirectly she controls them all. She holds all the gates of her enemies. She can say to any nation, thus far and no farther shalt thou go, and her mandate be obeyed, as confirmed by Sir Charles Dilke when he said "Russia and Austria must not trespass on Turkey, and Turkey must carry out her treaty obligations." As previously said by Lord Beaconsfield, "If Britain should abdicate her position among the nations, war would be likely to ensue." Then what will be the future of the Canadian Dominion, of this Greater Britain among the nations of the earth.

5th. Lord Dufferin in one of his speeches said "Manitoba may be regarded as the key-stone of that mighty arch of sister provinces which spans the continent from the Atlantic to the Pacific—Canada—the owner of half a continent, in the magnitude of her possessions, in the wealth of her resources, in the sinews of her natural might, is peer of any power on the earth."

6th. Lord Lorne, after five years in Canada and of travel from the Atlantic to the Pacific, not only while here but since his return to his native land has highly eulogized our Dominion.

The General Intelligence of Canadians.

At the United States Centennial, Canada, in age almost a century behind that country, carried off the prize for general education, and, consequently, for general intelligence, from all nations, and she held no mean position in regard to agricultural and industrial interests.

The people of Canada then knew and now know more about the world and what is going on in all nations of the earth than any other people. Canada is deeply indebted to her *Press* for the general diffusion of that knowledge. Her educational institutions are second to no other and in some respects far ahead of all others. The patriotism of her sons has been tested with prevailing power on many a hostile field. During the Fenian embroglio thousands upon thousands of them residing in the United States were ready at an hour's warning to come home to defend their fatherland from hostile neighbors.

Sir Garnet Woolseley, from his Red River expedition experience, was led to value Canadian volunteers at a much higher standard than any British regiment. The 100th regiment, raised in Canada, is well known to have possessed a perfection of drill and endurance far beyond any other regiment in the British service.

There were about 45,000 Canadians in the armies of the Northern States in their civil war, each one of whom was valued by them at three times that of American citizens. It was their superiority which was mainly instrumental in securing final victory for the North.

In the war of 1812-14, when the Americans numbered twenty-seven to our one, they made a determined attempt to take sudden possession of Canada. To that end they had four armies marshalled along our frontier from Lake Champlain to Detroit, all ready to march before they declared war, determined to get possession of the whole country before the British troops could be forwarded, but Canadians were equal to the occasion. As army after army landed they were hurled back so promptly that all the territory they secured was a gift from Canadians where their dead lie buried.

Northern nations always excel southern ones in energy and stamina, which accounts for their prevailing power. That prevailing power is probably due to the North being more fully vitalized with the essence of earth life, derived through closer proximity to the magnetic heart or life centre of the earth.

That is in harmony with the declaration that "promotion does not come out of the east, the west or the south, but out of the north," the seat of vitality and potency.

The facts enumerated to a certain extent account for the superior physical energy and endurance of Canadians, which, with their general intelligence and superior practical education, qualifies them under true principles of government to become the Greater Britain, the central or controlling nation. If so, in establishing our government upon the true principles

propos
light of
centenn

It is
"good,
our oth
more in
the reas
the Un
ores.
derry w
Hamilt
to be f
Canadi
much t
Wrough
lar high
can, wh
ing. W
that ou
fruit are
part gre
than thi
which h
er diffus
Dominio
the ear
our who
lands;
mals, as
horses,
Americ

T
Variou
out vas
portion
—"the
answere
is it not
of God,
agent to
go in ar
quired
That H
adians b
in mon
had inat
tion tha
them, a
sess it,
towns,
suited t
system
Was
til the s
ple had
of heave
tions co

proposed farther on, Canada will become the light of all other nations as represented in our centennial banner.

Our Innate Wealth.

It is not the gold of our land alone that is "good," better than that of other lands, but our other ore and minerals are richer and of more intrinsic value, pound for pound. That is the reason they are so eagerly sought for from the United States, to mix with their coarser ores. The Canada pig iron from its London-derry works in Nova Scotia—used in this city, Hamilton, in fine iron work—has been proved to be far superior to the foreign, a ton of Canadian being worth at least three times as much to the manufacturer as the imported. Wrought iron from the same works has a similar high reputation. Carriage axles made of it can, when cold, be bent double without breaking. What is equally pleasing to Canadians is that our cereals, our fish, meats, roots and fruit are finer in texture, more nourishing, impart greater vigor and stability to our people than the products of more Southern climes, which has been attributed by some to the full diffusion of the life elements accruing to our Dominion from the magnetic centre or pole of the earth being in Canada, naturally vitalizing our whole domain more fully than it does other lands; and not only the people, but their animals, as seen in the superior endurance of our horses, which makes them so highly prized in American markets.

The Glory of all Lands.

Various speakers and writers have asked why our vast domain, and especially the western portion of it, has been so long left a wilderness—"the hunter's paradise." Some of them have answered, "the Hudson Bay Company," but is it not more correct to believe it a providence of God, and that said company was simply His agent to keep it in hand, that Canadians might go in and possess it when they should have acquired the facilities and population to do so? That He thus kept it from intruders until Canadians had so multiplied, and been so educated in monarchical principles of government, and had inaugurated a system of national organization that the whole country could be salted with them, and they not only be able to go in to possess it, but qualified to organize it into villages, towns, townships and cities in the way best suited to secure the ready adoption of that true system of government explained further on?

Was this vast domain not also thus kept until the spiritual or religious strength of our people had been so developed that, as "the armies of heaven," the various Christian demoninations could go in and become potent factors in

establishing churches and organizing the people into Christian brotherhoods, to thereby effectually guard our grand heritage from the flood of infidelity and evil, which but for them would, as in other lands, curse our father-land beyond computation.

The data presented justifies the forecast of the orators and statesmen, whose prediction we have recorded, and also indicate that the hand of Providence has been leading us on step by step to this centennial year, 1884, and that if we as a Christian people are true to Him and to ourselves, He will as in the past be for us in the future. Canadians under the true system of government referred to, under a government ordained in truth and maintained in equity will, in the words of Sir Charles Dilke, be the Greater Britain, and in those of Lord Dufferin, ever remain "the peer," or chief nation of the earth; and in the language of Secretary Seward, in the light of our true principles of government all the republican "stars" of the United States pale and disappear. As "the glory of all lands," in our light all other nations will be able to see how they can secure deliverance from the great national evils in which all of them are immersed.

Monarchical Government.

Every Canadian should evermore beware of any attempt to promote the welfare and perpetuity of our country upon false principles of government, and to remember that it is much easier to learn to believe that the false is true than to learn that the false is untrue.

There are two systems of government now prominent before the eyes of the nations, each has its numerous adherents, each class believes its own the true. There cannot be two true things of the same kind and one be different from the other. It follows that there can only be one true system of government, that is the monarchical. It is the system developed out of the family and patriarchal into the national, which is taught to be true, and is commanded in the word of God as the only one through which national perpetuity can be maintained.

That deep and crying evils have accrued and now exist under the monarchical principle of government is no fault of the principle, but the fault of those who have grafted false systems upon it until in some the leading branches alone remain.

For example, it is no fault of the water in a pure and living stream when polluted by the hand of man. It is no fault of the tree that bears rich and luxurious fruit when men graft upon it bitter and worthless twigs. Neither will the true ever harmonize with the false, any more than a building constructed of both sound and unsound material can ever be a sound structure.

A true system of government founded upon true principles can be seen farther on in this book, no one part of which is unsound, every part of it being for the especial good of every family, a system in which no one part will ever conflict with any other part, which will ever remain a system in truth and equity. The writer can show what the ultimate bearing of each part will be upon every other part for all time to come, so that all can understand it from the beginning on through endless centuries. It combines all the energy of the Democratic with all the stability of the Monarchial.

Democratic Government.

The monarchial principle of government having been seen to be the true one, all Canadians should beware of democratic or false principles, for no matter how high sounding, how benevolent or patriotic, no matter how much liberty is promised in the adoption of the false, the end will be disastrous, as much so as to the man who did not build on the rock, but erected his palace on the sands, and was eventually swept away with it.

The "Shibboleth" of the believers in or advocates of democratic principles of government is embodied in the declaration that it is "*a government of the people, by the people, for the people*," which, like all clap trap declarations, is the reverse of the fact, as history amply proves. The fact is, that all such governments almost immediately become "*a government of the people, at the expense of the people, by the rulers, for the rulers*," who feed and fatten on the spoils of office.

To illustrate the absurdity of this false principle, let us apply it to family government, and

it will read, "*a government of the family, by the family, for the family*," through which the children, no matter how ignorant they may be, should as the majority over-rule all the wisdom of the parents, and either ignorantly or viciously mismanage all the true interests of the family with ruin the ultimate result.

PROOFS.

CHICAGO, April 15.—In a letter to the Iroquois club, a Democratic organization, which held a banquet here to-night, Tilden said: Our cherished political system is slowly losing its hold upon life. Under fungus growths, false constructions and corrupt practices, the Government itself has become a menacing factor in elections. Instead of standing as an impartial arbiter amid conflicts of maturing opinion, and contending interests, it has descended into the arena equipped with all the weapons of partisanship. No reform of administration is possible so long as Government is directed by a party which is under the dominion of false doctrines, animated by an enormous pecuniary interest in the perpetuation of existing abuses. The first effectual step in the reformation of the government must be a fundamental change in the policy of its administration. He concludes that though he can no longer aspire to be one of the leaders in the great work, he bids those on whom the august mission may fall God-speed.—*Press Despatch.*

The following is of a still later date :

"Our statesmen seem unable to see further than our weather bureau. We are standing just over the thin crust which conceals the passions and vices of 2,000,000 of persons, who cannot read our alphabet, who are incapable of understanding the duties and responsibilities of citizenship, and yet who are sovereigns. They have the balance of power. They can elect presidents, and make dictators. The country is in a great measure at their mercy.—*The American Reformer*, May 10th, 1884.

Canadians beware of all such forms of government, and let all who advocate such get wisdom, and with all their getting get understanding, and hereafter advocate the true, that they may have good reward of their labor.

Neco

"W
ing?"
of this
perplex
the age
philant
toilers
wrong
relation
see tha
all the
chemica
tific kno
ments i
izing ap
no repo
high pr
push ha
there is
relates
There i
comfort
increase
lation as
Beacu
deep an
and thin
which is
national
ance fro
kindred

This
energetic
to sweep
some of
reform of

New System of Government for Canada.

Necessity for National Regeneration.

"Whither are the peoples and nations drifting?" is the earnest inquiry and great problem of this age, of this latter day of trouble and perplexity, so unlike anything in the history of the ages now numbered with the past. Every philanthropist, every true patriot, and the toilers everywhere perceive there is something wrong; that in all our political and industrial relations there is nothing satisfying. They see that with all the literary enlightenment, all the christian beneficence, all the accruals of chemical, mechanical, agricultural and scientific knowledge, and all the latter-day improvements in production, transportation and civilizing appliances, there is no rest for the body, no repose for the mind, everything is run at high pressure speed. The man who does not push hard and fast is left behind and still there is no real advancement in so far as it relates to permanent national well-being. There is no healthy increase in that general comfort and satisfaction of mind which should increase with the increase of years, of population and of cultivation.

Because of these well-known facts there is deep and wide-spread unrest, a hungering and thirsting for reform, a cry for deliverance, which is rapidly culminating in a desire for national regeneration and in a cry for deliverance from the evils in which the nations, kindsreds and tongues find themselves immersed.

Unrest.

This unrest culminates in the minds of energetic and patriotic agitators, some striving to sweep away one evil and some another; some by moral suasion, others through a reform of the laws. Others, as in France and

the United States, seek for ultimate deliverance though the dissemination of communistic ideas; in Russia by Nihilistic methods; in the British Isles by Fenianism. All of these are more or less insane attempts to secure deliverance upon false or chaotic principles in which are the abundant seeds of ultimate individual and national ruin or a hastening from bad to worse.

National Arks.

As we examine each national Ark, or system of government, we find it so water-logged that the captains and seamen, the kings and rulers, are at their wits' ends; we find the timbers worm-eaten by a great army of paid guardians or officials, who are ever promising the adoption of what they call reforms, each of which, on trial, is found to end in higher and fuller taxation. One result is a multiplication of speculators and monopolists, who, under the name of rings and corporations, are but the latter-day feudal lords, who in one way and another rob the poor and the needy. Under the name of freedom and responsible government they chain all the producers to their chariot-wheels, the only difference between these slave-owners and those of the former days is that the former only got the residue after feeding and clothing the slaves whereas these latter take the cream and leave their freedom-deluded serfs to exist as they can on the ever-decreasing gleanings. In the light of these facts, is it any wonder that the taxpayers, the toiling producers have found each promised reform a delusion, that it has been an onward move into deeper and looser quicksands, where, like the antedelvians, they are becoming submerged in the latter-day waters of debt, notes, bonds, mortgages and industrial and national ruin.

The Earnest Cry.

Is it any wonder there is an earnest cry of the people for deliverance, a trumpet call for the knowledge of a sure and certain highway and how to reach it; one that will bring them to the promised Eden, to the long looked-for earthly paradise, where they and their children may enter into the enjoyment of a solid progression and a soul-satisfying era of individual and national prosperity.

In the ages long ago such an era was prophesied. Is it not possible that this earnest and wide-spread desire for such a deliverance as this that is now welling up in the minds of the people in all nations is one that has its primal origin in the Divine mind, in His mind who originally ordained that "every family should dwell under their own vine and tree," where but for transgression they now would be, Who, in His promise of a "restitution of all things," Acts, iii, 21, will yet re-establish the nations under laws administered in truth and equity. If this be so no matter how much the oppressor resist, this impelling desire for deliverance cannot be restrained until there is emancipation from all the multiplied and prevailing oppressions; an emancipation through which all these thorns and thistles and briars will be pulled up and the sterile national heritages become transformed into blooming and fruitful Edens; where the sound of the war trumpets will never be heard and where the sword, the spear and the battle-axe will become implements of husbandry and the word by Isaiah be fulfilled: "They shall not build and another inherit; they shall not plant and another eat; and they shall long enjoy the work of their hands." Isaiah, Chap. 65, 22.

Mysterious Ways.

The poet Cowper says: "God moves in a mysterious way, His wonders to perform," and if, as some claim, these are the last days that should precede the inauguration of a blissful and perpetual era or everlasting age then we can see cause for the great and prevailing unrest as described in the following extract from the *Toronto Globe*, April, 1883.

"The rapid growth of Socialism is one of the patent facts of the age, and demands and is receiving the earnest attention of the most practical thinkers and statesmen. Extravagant as are many of the ideas, and misdirected as is much of the effort of Socialism, it is felt that beneath the crudities, extravagances, and anarchical methods of Socialistic agitators there is a basis of real wants and of rights which, not only on the higher ground of generous principle, but from the lower and selfish standpoint of self-preservation, the State cannot ignore in the work of legislation and government. In that vast substratum of society, into which the light of science and literature, the love of beauty,

the joyousness of life can penetrate but a little distance, there is deep and threatening unrest, begotten of a sense of the hardness of life, and, real or imagined, the grinding injustices of the social machine, and of the possession of a political power which in this day is in the possession of every class of society. An upheaval, more or less disastrous, threatens. Self-interest there fore, no less than humanity, requires that an effort be made to ameliorate the lot of the struggling millions. How to effect these reforms on sound principles is the question, with the practical and enlightened reformer and philanthropist.

We have given in full the warning to the oppressors sounded out by the *Globe* because it is confirmatory of the idea that this "unrest" of the people is of no ordinary character, and as well because it was so unlooked for in its columns that it sounded like a thunderbolt from a higher source, for the *Globe* has in its blind way from its birth to the present day been trusting in monarchical principles of government and it has at the same time been sowing democratic seed and indoctrinating the people with anti-monarchical ideas. During all these past thirty years or more it has been earnestly endeavoring to promote the prosperity and happiness of the people; but like a legitimate son of the patriarch Dan, while riding the monarchy horse has "like a serpent been biting its heels so that its rider falls backward," that it has been promulgating principles the natural effect of which is to undermine the financial and industrial strength of the people by multiplying the non-producing classes.

The *Globe*, it appears, has at last in a passing moment of inspiration or of sanity discovered that its teachings result in a bottomless pit in which its readers are fast becoming submerged in the rising waters. It refers to

Reasons for Dissatisfaction.

In its lost and bewildered position and cry for deliverance the *Globe* proclaims that the Socialists have rational grounds for their dissatisfaction and that the great question is how to lead them out of their crude, extravagant and anarchical methods into a satisfactory system which will ameliorate the lot of the struggling millions, and that will be the means of delivering them from the hardness of life and grinding injustice which is causing the "threatening unrest." It also states that the question of deliverance is receiving the earnest attention of the most practical thinkers and statesmen as to how or in what way to effect these reforms on sound principles.

No other way than the one suggested further on in these pages has as yet been furnished by the thinkers, statesmen, reformers or philanthropists referred to by the *Globe* and the more this one is examined by all classes the more fully it will be seen to be founded

upon
clear
the
true

On
out
the
1872
"Ele
to be
the
Henr
to act

Ter
The
until
as ye
havin
in th
awar

An
Toron
claim
also
not o
ing r
that
taught
stater

An
estab
Princ
"Colle

"P
rather
for th
than
the G
heresi
source
govern
mathe
them

Wh
equall
ment
science
the le
ness is
of gov
or eve
langua
an agr
ing in
of all
neithe
cultu

No
than
conte
has
called

upon the sound principles of government so clearly set forth in the Scriptures of truth as the "old paths" as the way and only way of true national life.

The Unawarded \$2,000.

One of the trumpet calls which have sounded out for a way of deliverance was heard from the New York *Mercantile Journal*, which in 1872 offered a prize of \$2,000 for the best "Elementary Treatise on Political Economy" to be forwarded by December 31st, 1872, to the committee of award on which Messrs. Henry Cleaves and George Opdyke consented to act.

Ten years have passed away since the offer. The notice did not come into the writer's hand until a few days before the time elapsed and as yet he has not heard of any such treatise having been forwarded, or that there was one in that whole nation to claim the promised award.

Another trumpet call can be seen in the Toronto *Globe* of May 1st, 1883, which proclaims that there is in the United States and also in Canada a strong and increasing desire not only for a national deliverance from existing national legislators and legislation, but that the system should be formulated and taught in our schools. The following is its statement:

CHAIRS OF POLITICAL ECONOMY.

An American contemporary urges very strongly the establishment of a chair of "political philosophy" at Princeton in connection with Dr. McCosh's proposed "College of Philosophy," and adds:—

"Political economy, finance and government, lie rather in the regions of philosophy than of science; and for the American student, they are more important than metaphysics, or a higher grade of scholarship in the Greek and Roman classics. The vagaries and heresies in the public mind on all these subjects are sources of immense mischief to our people and to our government. Our thoroughly trained metaphysicians, mathematicians, and linguists are as helpless before them as polyps on a river.

What is true in this matter of the United States is equally true of Canada. The science of human government is the most important and practical of all the sciences, and it is at the same time the one to which the least attention is given. The sum of human happiness is affected to a greater extent by mistaken theories of government than by mistaken theories in metaphysics or even moral philosophy, and while the study of languages and literatures, either ancient or modern, is an agreeable mode of giving variety to life by enhancing intellectual pleasures, it does very little in the way of alleviating the hard lot of the masses who have neither the time nor the means to spend in acquiring culture.

No better evidence need be required than that cry of the *Globe* and its American contemporary that hitherto scholastic education has only produced a class of "empyries," called statesmen, who are as incapable of

suggesting and inaugurating true national reforms as the sluggish "Polyps" helplessly floating in the murky waters of turbid streams.

A Useless Chair.

History clearly indicates that a chair of political philosophy would be no more effectual in promoting a knowledge of true principles of government and how to administer them in truth and equity than theological chairs have hitherto been in promoting a correct or harmonious knowledge of the principles of truth embodied in the word of God. Like the varied theological chairs in the various denominational colleges, the adherents of each political theory would want a chair of political philosophy to promote the promulgation of his own political theories.

The occupants of theological chairs have made heathen text-books the foundation of their theological courses. In place of exalting the Scriptures of truth they have practically taught that the literary excellence of heathen philosophers and historians embodied in dead languages are more instructive than the inspired records of Holy Writ embodied in both dead and living languages and also evidently blind to the fact that as the twig is bent so is the tree inclined; that in a measure or mind filled with good seed there is no room for the tares and that they are teaching heathen philosophy in place of Christian ethics to the future teachers of Christian or divine principles, imparting a more thorough knowledge of heathen ideas, demons and deities than of the precepts and examples put on record for our instruction by the inspiration of the Creator and Divine Rules of all things. In contrast how different the worldly wisdom of a certain lawyer in New Orleans, who, when asked why it was that the law students that he educated so excelled those taught in other offices at once replied "although I am not a religious man I require each student to daily analyze a few verses from the Bible, for it is the best text-book extant for such practice."

If the occupants of the theological chairs or chairs of philosophy had done likewise the seeds of heathen darkness would not now be producing such a semi-heathen philosophy as that at present taught in so many churches of every Christian denomination in relation to religion and government.

A prominent example of the result of this teaching from the theological chairs is seen in the testimony of Dean Stanley, an ecclesiastic of marked ability in the Church of England, who has lately stated "that when he comes to analyze his theological ideas he finds them more Miltonian than Scriptural, more human than Divine."

The Bewildered Leader.

The *Toronto Globe*, the chief reform paper of the country, in its bewilderment over its utter failure to bring either true national prosperity or any deliverance to the people through its imaginary reforms, now asks for political chairs in our national seats of learning. But all who know the *Globe* know that it would want a Free Trade chair and no Protection chair for them. Practically the Free Trade chair is what now and for a long time has existed in our national university at Toronto, the occupant of which could not possibly see that all important and national questions could have two sides, therefore hitherto the text books treating on political or industrial economy have been selected from Free Trade Libraries and protection books have been entirely discarded. This fact accounts for much of the political and industrial ignorance of so many of those educated in that institution, who have gone forth imparting darkness instead of light.

These prominent facts should satisfy all thoughtful readers that a deliverance of the groaning millions from the political and financial difficulties in which they are immersed cannot be secured through the creation or multiplication of political chairs. Any man fitted to occupy such a chair will be able to present in print full, clear and definite explanations of what are true principles of government, and how, by the inauguration of a system of government upon such principles every true national interest will be harmonized and every national curse be removed. When that is done there can be no necessity for the "chairs," for such a system can readily be taught in all the schools of the country as contemplated in connection with the \$2,000 offered; it could be taught as Christian principles are taught in sabbath schools. Thus in a short time all, from the least to the greatest, would be brought to understand the way of true national life, for true principles are "the old paths" are the way of life, and to shun false principles, for they are the way to evil and ultimate national death.

Therefore it is not a raft of scholastic chairs that is wanted, but a true system, a national ark with true principles for walls and bulwarks which in their nature are eternal and not like the costly and oppressive laws and institutes of the ignorant legislators, who, at vast expense, annually tinker and mystify the laws of the country beyond the ability of lawyers, jurors or judges to understand, as the constant appeals from one court to another amply testify, and in which there is no element of national vitality. Any good in them is more than counter-balanced by the evils which accrue from their enactment.

Worthless Legislation.

Incompetent legislators have, under the name of reform, engrafted so much upon our monarchical system of government that conflicts with true principles that simple reform cannot restore to national vitality and freedom from oppression. Our whole political system to become healthy must be passed through the refining fire of a regeneration which will consume from our government all the false principles engrafted upon it. Such a system of regeneration will now be presented and then explanations and data clearly showing some of the chief causes of our industrial, financial, and other difficulties, and how, by this regenerating system a full deliverance can be secured.

System of National Regeneration

1st. The voters, as now, to choose a counsellor for each ward, who shall remain in office during efficiency and good behavior, provision being made for prompt removal for inefficiency or misbehaviour; each of these counsellors should be a magistrate.

2nd. The five counsellors in each municipality would, as now, choose one of their number for Reeve; and the Reeves of each county would, as now, choose from themselves one to be the Warden of the country; and the Wardens of each Province of themselves or another a governor of the Province; and all the governors of the country would meet and choose from amongst themselves or others one to be the chief ruler. All these officers should remain in office during efficiency and good behavior.

3rd. All the officers or rulers should be sworn into office by the senior priest or clergyman of the ward in which the ruler or officer resides; and if none therein the nearest one.

4th. Divide each ward into two or more sections, according to the number of families in a ratio to be fixed; and the families in each section could choose of their number one to be their officer. He would be road master and official guardian or father of the section, to look after all requiring assistance; if possible, to settle all disputes between disputants, the magistrate assisting with advice when necessary. He would also have authority to arrest any transgressor, and, without summons or warrant, bring him and the witnesses promptly before the magistrate of the ward to be tried, and if found guilty, to be punished in accordance with the principles and scales of punishments commanded in the Word of God, but in all cases with right of appeal to the Reeve; from the Reeve to the Warden, from

the
Gove
5th
syste
ordai
swear
enfor
throu
made
the t
done
admin
whol
and c
It do
stable
jails,
of wh
heath
6th
under
over
use of
any v
entitle
a curre
curren
for la
of whi
as the
dollar
nation
savings
borrow
the iss
our pu
both t
as nov
money
Throu
for the
once ev
is roll
curren
poses
curren
drawn
prevent
debt fo
to pay
bank
about \$
7th.
each v
govern
his war
bridges,
or be co
such lin
consent

the Warden to the Governor, and from the Governor to the Chief Ruler.

5th.—In every case, as under the Israelite system, a priest or clergyman regularly ordained must sit with the magistrate and swear the witnesses, and no judgment can be enforced unless concurred in by the priest, and through the said priest only can appeal be made. The priest ever being the guardian of the transgressor to see that no injustice is done him, and to see that there is no mal-administration. These provisions cover the whole question of jurisdiction to prevent evil, and of jurisprudence to punish transgressors. It does so without any cost for lawyers, constables, jurors, paid judges, sheriffs, jailors, jails, reformatories or penitentiaries, every one of which is a relic of human, that is, of heathen systems of government.

6th. A true national currency is essential under a true government. We at present pay over \$2,000,000 annually to the banks for the use of their debts for a currency; whereas any voter in the country is just as much entitled to that sum for the use of his debts for a currency as the banks are. A true national currency is one alone issued by the government for labor done on public works, every dollar of which would be earned and not be a debt, as the bank currency or notes are. Every dollar issued would show a dollar increase of national wealth in national works. The savings in interest over the present system of borrowing, and the profits to the people by the issue of such a currency would build all our public works. The people would own both the works and the currency in place of, as now, the works belonging to the foreign money-lender and the currency to the banks. Through the present system we have to pay for the works over and over again, at least once every ten years, or rather the cost thereof is rolling up at compound interest. This currency would be legal tender for all purposes within the country. Our international currency would always be our bills of exchange drawn against our shipments. This would prevent all over-importations or running in debt for foreign productions beyond our ability to pay; as we have done under our present bank currency system to the extent of about \$540,000,000.

7th. PUBLIC WORKS.—The Counsellor of each ward would have authority to appropriate government currency to a limited amount for his ward when necessary for drains, roads or bridges, which could not reasonably be done or be completed with the road work. Beyond such limit he would be required to have the consent of the Reeve.

8th. For a work relating to two or more wards the Reeve would be permitted to appropriate a further limited amount, beyond which he would be required to have the consent of the Warden of his county. For a work relating to two or more municipalities the Warden could appropriate a further limited amount, beyond which he would also be required to have the consent of the Governor of the Province. In like manner for provincial works the consent of the Chief Ruler would be necessary; and inter-provincial works would be authorized by the governors and chief ruler in council.

By that system each section, municipality, county or province would manage its respective public works, irrespective of any interference in any way of those outside of the localities where the work is to be, or should be done, as is now so continually the case. No work be by contract, all of them by supervision. The principal public works would be under the care and supervision of the wardens, governors and chief ruler; under such a system there would be no members of Parliament, no legislatures, or any necessity for them.

9th. The manufacture and sale of alcoholic beverages would cease and with it at least seven-eighths of all the wickedness, misery, crime and woe which prevails. Such manufacture and traffic is alone permitted under false and ruinous systems of government.

There would be no need for excise to leech out of the people money to be paid to office-holders, for there would be none to pay, except it may be to the chief ruler and governors and any legitimate expenses, but no salaries to the officers, councillors, reeves or wardens, their duties will be so light that there will be no necessity for salaries.

The tariff would be arranged by the governors in council with the chief ruler. Thus there would be no more use for parliaments, legislatures or municipal councils, and the lost time, corruption and fraud naturally incident thereto be forever removed away, and with them all expense incident to them.

10th. In process of time all public works, railroads, canals, telegraphs, etc., etc., would become public property and the management solely in the interests of the people.

11th. The immediate savings in government expenditure would be about \$30,000,000 annually. The savings to the people by removing the liquor traffic would be about \$40,000,000 a year, and all the poverty, pollution, profanity, crime and woe accruing thereby. The law costs that would be saved that is not now included for government as it

should be would not be less than \$10,000,000 yearly. The earnings of all the lawyers, liquor dealers, and other similar classes, now drones living upon the labor of the toiling tax-payers would at least be \$10,000,000 annually. Thus the direct and indirect savings for government that would accrue to the people would be fully \$90,000,000 for 1,000,000 of families or \$90 a year for every family in the land, which is ample to build and nicely furnish a comfortable house for every family in the land every ten years.

12th. Under this system every family in the land would be entitled to a homestead out of the public domain without money or price. The title will be occupation. It would be the duty of every officer and ruler in conjunction to see that all those thrown out of employment or occupation through this system of national regeneration should have work or means of livelihood, for this must be a paternal government for every class of the people and not as the present government, which is only paternal in relation to office-holders and un-paternal to all tax-payers and is ever devising some plan by which to leech out of the people to give to their official children.

12th. This system of national regeneration is founded upon the municipal system of the Province of Ontario, in which each county is divided into more or less municipalities and each of those municipalities into five wards. In adopting this system any Province with its counties not so divided would only have to so arrange for its adoption.

Punishment of Officers and Rulers.

1st. Under this system of government it becomes the duty of anyone knowing of any transgression of the law to notify the officer of the section in which he lives. If the transgressor is an officer to notify the magistrate of the ward; if the offender is a magistrate to notify the reeve; if a reeve to notify the warden; if a warden to notify the governor of the Province; if a governor to notify the chief ruler; if the chief ruler then to the governor of the Province in which he resides.

2nd. When information is laid against any magistrate or higher ruler it must be done through the senior minister of the section, the ward, or the municipality; it being possible that there may sometimes be no minister in a section or ward.

3rd. Anyone, be he citizen, officer, ruler or minister, who neglects his duty in any such

matter will be numbered with the transgressor and be treated with the same measure of punishment, which, if an officer or ruler, will include perpetual dismissal from office.

4th. Every transgression is the seed of a national running sore, and it is the duty of every man and woman to keep the body politic clean.

5th. Our system of education can be so simplified that it will not cost \$10,000 a year of school monies to pay for distributing \$4,000, as according to the school returns has been the case in Ontario.

6th. All monies for public works will be paid on returns of overseers, and the receipts specify for what work it was paid or material furnished; and at the end of each three months such payments with the name of the receiver, the overseer, and of the rulers ordering the work will be published for the information of all in the municipality, so that every citizen may know if there is any delinquency and at the end of each year the returns for each province, stating the aggregate amount spent in each, and as well for the whole dominion.

6th. It is not necessary to now publish the scale of punishments commanded in the Word of God for each class of transgressors; that can be done when necessary.

7th. It will be difficult for those who have alone been educated under heathen systems of government, jurisdiction, jurisprudence and finance to at first realize that the foregoing explanations in relation to a government upon true principles covers all questions which relate to the government of a nation in truth and equity; a system so plain that the most uneducated can understand. This system of government is ample for every emergency, all outside of it are the expensive and fraudulent delusions accruing from an irrational and vicious education.

Let the people rise up and organize for sweeping away our heathen system, which in Rome was called the Dragon System, and replace it with the regenerating system, whereby they can be governed upon Christian principles; be governed in truth and equity. Every minister of the Gospel should become a leader in this regenerating and righteous warfare for putting an end to all the national evils with which our Dominion is cursed, and in the establishing of which Canada will become a light for all other nations. No Christian minister of the Gospel should have anything to do with party politics, all such are heathen. In this regenerating system there is no party, no heathenism.

CHIEF CAUSES OF OUR NATIONAL DIFFICULTIES.

In the following pages will be explained our present national position by which all can see the absolute necessity for the regeneration of our whole system of government.

Political Corruption and Incompetence.

1st. We have only to read the revelations in the party journals on each side of politics to be satisfied that all our governments, from the Dominion down to those of school districts are incompetent and more or less corrupt; that they are centres and seats or schools of corruption, maintained at enormous expense by the tax-payers.

2nd. That while there are men honest at heart who from time to time attain to positions in our varied school, municipal, provincial and dominion governments they soon find that to overcome the unprincipled, or to countervail the ignorance or chicanery of their coadjutors in office they must descend into the pool of corruption. That no matter how much they may desire to do right they are powerless to secure it unless they resort to deceptive or corrupting arrangements. They are victims of a corrupting system.

3rd. The reported speeches of the members in all our dominion and legislative halls amply prove that the number of those who can grasp national questions is exceedingly limited and that very few are able to either impart information or give advice of any value to the country and that their being there is an immense waste of time and money.

4th. Were it possible to furnish a comprehensive outline of the history of the dissimulation, treachery, bribery, chicanery and fraud, the profanity and filthiness embraced in the history of their doings, individual and collective, it would be a record alone fit for the archives of the bottomless pit—even to touch them would be polluting. What is known of them has disgusted every truly wise Canadian with such legislative institutions.

5th. Their incompetence is amply proved in the enormous cost for government laid upon the shoulders of the tax-payers. In the immense government indebtedness of the country, in the vast individual indebtedness of the people, in the drunkenness, profanity and debauchery, which, even in this land of churches and general education, is a source of continual anxiety to every right-thinking man. For in none of all our governments is there any rational effort made to sweep them away. Every enactment forced out of the rulers to secure that end is so full of illegal quagmires that at every turn the Christian and the philanthropist are met with impassable obstructions, and why? Because the hearts of the majority of our legislators are with the hearts of those who fear not God and regard not man, the well-being of the people, or the real good of the country.

6th. The majority of the occupants of and of the aspirants to office whose hearts are with the hearts of the corrupted are well aware that the good-will of

the corruptors of society is essential to their political success. The fact has become so clear to a large proportion of the voters that they have no difficulty in perceiving that the vast majority of those who attain to legislative seats secure them by the promise of direct or indirect collateral advantages. One sample of the political corruption in which the country is immersed was of late on full exhibition in connection with the Ontario Legislature. One member of which, who had been before the courts accused of the vilest and most heinous crimes against God and man—in which his accuser was justified—made oath that he had, by the use of profane language and dire threats, compelled the Ontario Ministry to give an important county office to his right-hand man, who had helped him to secure his election—thus a double bribery; and then we have the Ontario Ministry using the vile scoundrel as a tool to try and seduce outsiders to bribe its supporters into covert acts in order to throw discredit on their political supporters.

It is such open instances of corruption collated with others more or less hidden under semi-transparent veils, and so thickly set in the history of each political party that has assured every true Canadian patriot that our whole legislative system is a crying evil, a delusion and a fraud, and corrupt beyond purification; that our monarchical system of government must be refined in a regenerating fire, which will consume from it all such heathen and fungus institutions; all schools of corruption and idleness, and all sinecure positions for those who live on the spoils of office. By the system of national regeneration suggested we can secure complete and perpetual deliverance.

National Deliverance Required.

All sections of the Dominion are crying aloud for deliverance from the following prominent oppressing burdens, which they find growing heavier every day, so heavy that they cannot much longer be borne:

- 1st. Deliverance from our costly system of government.
- 2nd. Deliverance from our enormous national debt to Britain.
- 3rd. Deliverance from our vast internal or home debts.
- 4th. Deliverance from financial crashes.
- 5th. Exhibit of earnings and expenditure.
- 6th. Deliverance from land and chattel mortgages.
- 7th. Deliverance from unsound currencies.
- 8th. Deliverance from intoxicating drinks.
- 9th. Deliverance from shoddy goods.
- 10th. Deliverance from land monopolies.
- 11th. Deliverance from railway monopolists.
- 12th. Deliverance from national loss in the wholesale destruction of our forests.
- 13th. Deliverance from Dominion and Provincial conflict of authority.
- 14th. Deliverance from costly jurisprudence.
- 15th. Deliverance from labor strikes.
- 16th. Deliverance from long hours of labor.

Deliverance from Costly Government.

While the people feel the heavy taxes which bear so heavily upon them, very few are aware how much in excess of earnings our cost of government is.

At the time of the Union of Upper and Lower Canada in 1841 it was only

\$5 per family of five. In 1861 the cost was only \$10.05 per family. A considerable portion of that increase was in our municipal expenditure. Through the corruption and extravagance which then began to prevail the cost of all our governments in the year preceding confederation had reached \$23 per family, for the previous twenty-six years it averaged \$14 per family annually.

In the year 1871 the cost of all of our governments began to exceed the earnings of all the people after feeding and clothing themselves; it was over \$36 per family and reached \$50 per family in 1876.

It was proved in the *Dominion Watchman* in 1877, from the bank returns, that through customs and excise the business men of Canada in the five years ending with 1875 indirectly advanced \$41,517,352 for taxes or cost of government in excess of the net earnings of the people, after feeding and clothing themselves. No wonder there was a financial crash.

The total cost of all our governments in excess of such earnings since 1870 has in round numbers been \$137,000,000. Is it any wonder times get hard?

Hard Times.

1st. That it is hard times, that business is comparatively dull and that the financial outlook is none the brightest, is clear to all observing business men, and it is reasonable to suppose and no doubt a fact that there are but few who buy on credit who do not desire and intend to pay for all their purchases, yet most business men are aware how difficult it is to collect monies due them.

2nd. The business men who carefully examine their books and in the scale of probability weigh the net value of each note and each account are in the majority of cases certain to discover that the losses actual and probable are a thorough proof that "hard times" is pressing with a heavy hand upon the shoulders of their customers, that the earnings are not up to the expenditure.

3rd. Year after year accounts increase, notes multiply, the chattel mortgage, mildew increases and real estate is covered with mortgage upon mortgage, which, like a deadly nightshade, sour and blast our cherished homesteads, our rich forests and fertile valleys. Why should this be in Canada? in a country possessing so intelligent and vigorous a population; in a country unencumbered with a standing army or navy, with no ambassadors or consuls to maintain in foreign countries? Is it not ample proof of misgovernment, that true statesmanship has been very much wanting? Is it not clear that those who, out of the taxes, have held themselves up as the chief or most capable men of the country have, with rare exceptions, been merely political charlatans seeking for positions for selfish purposes, and quite incompetent to rule in truth and often unwilling to let others try to? Those who have not already attained to a knowledge of the fact will in reading these pages secure abundance of evidence to justify such conclusions.

Through their ignorance and mismanagement we have our multiplied governments with the great army of paid officials, whom they have established and all under the name of reform and responsible government. This responsible system does not make the members elected financially responsible for their ignorance or for their mismanagement, and its whole history from its inception proves that such responsibility without a financial liability is a delusion and a snare, that it is nothing better than a cover to hide all kinds of bribery and corruption. The true name is *irresponsible government*, and under it the mass of the people have been loaded with crushing taxes and have been immersed in

individual, municipal, provincial and dominion liabilities, causing a constant impending financial crash, which is alone staved off from month to month by constant direct and indirect borrowings.

Cause of Each Canadian Financial Crisis.

We had a financial crisis in 1837-8, one in 1847-8, one in 1857-8 and one in 1876-7, and we would have had one in 1863-4 had it not been for the extraordinary prices the Americans paid us for our products during their wars.

The British Government, in building the Rideau Canal from Kingston to Ottawa, which, if memory serves, was completed in 1832, expended over \$8,000,000. This influx of gold led our importers to so increase their purchases that it not only swallowed up all that sum, but all the receipts for all our exports, leaving us in debt to Britain for our over-importations, and without any money to pay for them. The result was that in the extreme scarcity of money many business men issued "fractional currency," or promises to pay, which circulated as specie in the localities where issued.

It was the hard times thus caused by the importers that led to the Canadian Rebellion of 1837-8, for a prosperous people never rebel; political revolutionists have very little influence in good times. It is true there were grievances, but they were not of such serious importance as to justify so futile and so radical a remedy. It is quite possible that through peaceful perseverance all essential reforms would have been secured, and the country had been saved from many serious evils arising from the rebellion. We are supported in this conclusion by its author, William Lyon Mackenzie, who in his later years, as given in the history of his life, admitted that it was a mistake, "an error of the head," want of judgment.

While not of just the same description, the oppression we now bear through excessive cost of Government and unjustifiable monopolies is much greater than that borne by the people before the rebellion, yet there is no attempt to remove them through "confused noise nor with garments rolled in blood," for through the agency of the press the people are becoming enlightened, and are forming, as it were, companies and battalions which when united will make an army that cannot fail in bringing about desired reforms.

THE FINANCIAL CRISIS OF 1847-8.

The rebellion of 1837-8 led to the union of the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec in 1841. The Government then borrowed £1,500,000 sterling, or over \$7,000,000, from Britain, for the construction of the St. Lawrence Canals and other public works. The borrowed money thus expended again led to easy times, as the expenditure of all borrowed money within the country does for a time, but ultimately it must prove disastrous. As during the time preceding the former crisis the importers imported faster than all that was earned and borrowed, and when the borrowed money had all been used there was no money to pay for the excess of imports or balance of trade against us.

The attempt was then made to remove the oppressive burden which the importers thus placed upon our shoulders, by borrowing from the loan companies and building societies, to which the hard times then gave birth. But as the interest required was always several times more than could be made out of or saved from the use of the loans, nearly all who went aboard this moneylenders

ark, soon found themselves submerged, and their last state worse than the first. If they had turned all of their property over to their creditors they could not have been worse off, and their creditors would have been in a much better position.

To sum up, the crisis of 1847-8 was caused by the importers importing more than we exported.

THE FINANCIAL CRISIS OF 1857-8.

From the time of the crisis of 1847-8 until the commencement of the construction of the Great Western, Grand Trunk and Northern Railways there was a great scarcity of money. The outlay on these roads, with the very high prices, which, owing to the Crimean War, the farmers obtained from Europe for their wheat once more gave an abundant supply of money.

But, as in the two previous instances, the importers imported largely in excess of all exports and of all the money brought into the country by the construction of railways. According to the Government returns during the nine years ending with 1858, the over-importations amounted to \$79,356,537, and the annual interest on it brought it up to over \$100,000,000, or an amount far in excess of all that was spent for railways during that period. The banks and the people were so completely drained of money that the banks found it impossible to furnish the necessary funds for the purchase of produce, unless it was shipped in time for them to get the returns before the importers could collect their notes and demand gold or exchange for them. Thus the importers not only caused the crisis of 1847-8, but they perpetuated it, crippling the banks and every home industry, benefitting producers and manufacturers in other countries while ruining our own.

As above stated, there would undoubtedly have been another crisis in 1863-4 had it not been for the extraordinary high prices paid for Canadian products by the Americans during their war, and even then for several years following money was very scarce.

THE FINANCIAL CRISIS OF 1876-7.

With the commencement of the Intercolonial, the Air Line of the Great Western, the Canada Southern and other railways, the new Welland Canal and other public works, a new flood of borrowed money was spread over the country, leading the importers to think, if we may judge by the excessive amount they imported, that they could scarcely import too many goods. The result was that in the six years ending with 1877, they over-imported to the amount of \$186,553,658, which added to the previous indebtedness to Britain and what has accrued since, makes the present debt to Britain, according to the *Economist*, \$350,000,000, besides which the importers have drained the banks of fully \$125,000,000, of capital and deposits to pay for goods manufactured in other countries, which under wise legislation would have been made in Canada.

It has been the creed of the ignorant that financial crises were unavoidable, coming at regular periods. But the Government returns of imports and exports annually show just how rapidly the importers push us into successive financial disasters.

These facts show how unwise it is to send the Importers to Parliament, for naturally they do not want to help place any restrictions that will interfere with

their importing, in reality with their ability to crush Canada and her industries. By this over-importing foreigners are supplied with work, food and clothes by the importers during each of our financial crises, while Canadians go tramping from town to town and city to city begging for work that they may procure food and shelter for themselves and families. The ruin and misery caused by over-importing is beyond description or computation.

Independent of the forced idleness of the people, the ruin of merchants and manufacturers and the periodical loss of all the savings of the people, there has been that semi-starvation and actual want and suffering that developes into sickness and disease and causes thousands to be brought to premature graves.

If it is not legislative ignorance it is legislative insanity to allow a few hundred importers to every few years ruin every industrial and material interest of the country, crush farmers, manufacturers, retail merchants and bankers, and through bad debts and the general depression more or less ruin the importers themselves.

These facts show that one of the great reforms pressing for adoption is one through which the sum of our imports will always be kept within the amount of our exports, and thus prevent over-importing. This reform is the adoption of a national currency paid out for public works, one that will always be redeemable in the labor and products of the country. The bills of exchange drawn against the shipment of any of such products would always pay for all that it should be annually necessary to purchase; they would be a true and the only international currency that would not prevent international barter—the exchange of a load of fish for a load of sugar—and could be supplemented to the extent of the receipts in our favor through immigrants from other countries. With such a currency there could be no over-importing, no financial crises nor any of the evils arising from them.

Deliverance from our National Debt to Britain.

The British Blue Book for 1873 showed that the income tax on loans to Canada that year, at three pence on the pound, was £753,903, which is equivalent to a debt against us in that year for \$301,561,200. If we add Prince Edward Island, not then included, it will likely be \$330,561,200. The semi-official report of the Hon. Geo. Brown upon the reciprocity treaty with the United States shows that our over-importations from 1850 till 1872, inclusive, were \$345,511,517, which proves that all of that debt to Britain accrued by over-importations, of which George Brown, in the *Globe*, said "the country that did not over-import would go to ruin." The point to particularly observe in the above data is that we were in debt to Britain for nine-tenths of our importations up to 1873; and further that there was no doubt more or less debt due from Canada at that time, on which Britain received no income or interest. It is perfectly safe to say that Canada was then in debt to Britain for the whole amount and for the ten subsequent years the over-importations increased to \$500,000,000. Our own records prove it and the *Westminster Review* lately stated that to be the amount owing by Canada to Britain, which is equivalent to a mortgage of \$500 per family for every family in the Dominion. According to the Municipal Returns of Ontario for 1872, the average assessable wealth of each family in the Province was \$908. That is the estimated cash value, and the census returns for 1861 and other reliable information go to prove that the amount is a fair average. If we average all the families of the Dominion at that

amount, which is certainly a liberal estimate, then, so as not to underestimate, add \$92 per family to the amount, it will bring up the assessable wealth to \$1,600 per family and the showing is that our foreign, which is really our national debt, is fully equal to one half the whole assessable wealth of the Dominion. Yet there is no move made, no suggestion from a single legislator in the ministry or out of it as to what method should be adopted to remove it, or to get deliverance from this mountain of debt, of which so few, if any, of our legislators have any rational (that is, real financial) understanding. The annual interest on that debt is not less than \$25 per family, or an aggregate of \$25,000,000 annually. It is any wonder that there are hard times in Canada, and that they are getting harder and harder?

There is a way of deliverance. It can be read in the system of national regeneration advocated in this book. It is one through which there can be an immediate saving for government of fully \$30,000,000 annually and more and more every year as we get rid of debt and accruing interest.

Deliverance from the General Debts.

To the national debt the country owes to Britain, we must add the general indebtedness within the country of company to company, firm to firm, man to man. 1st. The amount due the chartered and private banks is in round numbers \$200,000,000, or \$200 per family. 2nd. The mortgages reported to government as held by the Loaning Societies is over \$65,000,000, in commenting on which the *Toronto Mail* stated three-fourths of all the farms in Ontario are under mortgage. All who are well informed are aware there is fully as great if not a greater percentage of city, town and village property likewise encumbered. Of that \$65,000,000 to Loan Societies it is reported \$40,000,000 was borrowed in Britain, and therefore included in our foreign and national debt, leaving \$25,000,000 to be added to the home debts. 3rd. The private mortgages not included in society loans, are no doubt about \$30,000,000. 4th. The sum of the note and book debts which if we assume it to be double that to the banks, and that is a low estimate, will be \$400,000,000 making the amount of our home debts \$655,000,000, which added to our foreign debt makes the total \$1,155,000,000. Therefore after placing our assessable wealth at ten per cent. more than the returns justify, we are \$155 per family in debt in excess of the assessable wealth of the whole Dominion.

A people wisely governed will owe no debt to foreign countries. A people wisely governed will owe no real estate or chattel mortgages. All such obligations are registered witnesses of misgovernment, of the existence in office of incompetent rulers and of a system of government founded upon false principles, and especially so in Canada, where there have never been wars, armies or navies, consuls or ambassadors since our irresponsible system of government was adopted and there was no previous debt. If these government returns and the estimates and facts related do not satisfy the voters that their national interests have been grossly mismanaged and that there is a pressing necessity for a national regeneration they are much less intelligent than they are supposed to be. The business men of Canada who cannot in the light of the information given readily see that the property which they take care of is not their own, that they are but the slaves of the rulers who have already encumbered it for more than its cash value will verify Sir Richard Cartwright's official opinion given when Minister of

Finance that they were an "incompetent class or they would not fail." When the business men come to fully learn the fact that it was the incompetence of Sir Richard and his predecessors in office that has caused the hard times that has leeches them out of all the fruits of years of toil, they will be more ready than ever to believe in the necessity of a national regeneration which will forever relieve the country from such incompetent and heartless task masters as our rulers have proved themselves to be. If the exhibit does not satisfy the business men and laboring classes of the necessity for purification from all our fungus governments they should no more claim that they have a right to vote a voice in the government of their country. In every community there are those who are more or less looked up to as leaders, men who in their ignorance conceive that what they do not know of the interests of their country is not worth learning. They generally have what is called an "axe to grind." They will not take time to carefully consider such facts as the above, and cannot comprehend the importance of them. Our unhealthy national condition is ample to prove that our Dominion Parliament, Provincial Legislatures and various councils are full of them. Moral—Shun all such leaders.

Earnings and Expenditures.

As previously stated not one of all our legislators whom the country has brought up under our irresponsible system of government has ever considered it at all necessary to ascertain the earnings and expenditure of the people. Without such knowledge no government can rationally finance or have the least idea whether the people are able to pay the taxes levied.

Through all these years of what has been fallaciously called responsible government all our Premiers and Ministers of Finance have based their ideas of the country's prosperity upon:—First. The sum of our imports and the revenue they secured thereby, and not as any sensible business man would by the amount we sold as compared with the amount we purchased, by our surplus exports and not by our imports. Second. The increase of bank capital and deposits, not one of the rulers having sufficient true business capacity to foot up the government returns to see if there was any actual increase of assets in the banks. If they had done so they would have found that with some \$57,487,000 increase of capital and deposits there was no increase in cash assets, that as fast as paid in they were sold to the importers to pay for over importations and that in place of being an evidence of prosperity, they were an evidence of impending financial calamity. This was clearly shown in April 1876 in the *Dominion Watchman* or previous to the last financial crash. For example, the Hon. S. L. Tilley in his Budget speech April 1st, 1873, said: "Nothing could more satisfactorily show the increase in wealth and the wonderful progress of the people than the increase of paid-up capital and deposits in our banks for the first five years of our Confederation. The increase in capital was \$20,487,000 and the increase in deposits \$37,000,000 or in all \$57,487,000."

That was the bright side of the exhibits, the other side of the bank returns which the Minister of Finance does not seem to suppose existed, shows that not one dollar of that \$57,487,000 of capital and deposits was in the banks, that there was \$3,752 less cash in the banks than there was four years before, which clearly shows that all that capital and deposits had been sold to pay for over-importations,

and in place of the people being that much better off they were that much deeper in debt.

That speech was received with "loud and prolonged cheers," proving that this Minister of Finance was fully up to the standard of financial intelligence of his audience, not one of whom understood the necessity of looking at both sides of the account. When the Hon. Mr. Cartwright became Minister of Finance he knew after a long parliamentary career so little about the earnings and expenditure of the people that in his budget speech he said the people could "yet bear a heavier burden of taxation," and that when the taxes were actually \$10,000,000 annually in excess of all the earnings of the people after feeding and clothing themselves. The "depression committee" at the same time reported that our financial difficulties were "beyond legislative control." And the Hon. Mr. Blake said in his Aurora speech that there was "nothing more to reform." Was it because his party was in power? Every day since those speeches were made we have been running deeper in debt. Is it not time for dispensing with all such legislators, committees and statesmen whose light is altogether darkness. It can be done under the regenerating system of government suggested in these pages.

With all our chief rulers and legislators of both political parties so ignorant and so unbusiness like in these vital financial points, what else but hard times, periodical financial crashes and ultimate national ruin can be expected.

Through the *Hamilton Spectator* of October 27th, 1873, and in the *Dominion Watchman* in 1879, the writer furnished a clear and full exhibit of the earnings, expenditure and increase of national wealth in the United States for the seventy years previous to their civil war; commencing with their first census returns in 1790 and ending with 1860. It was copied in full by one of the most prominent journals in the city of New York with the comment that "the data was indisputable and the information startling," for it proved that the expenditure for government in the States ever since the Civil War, averaged \$300,000,000 annually in excess of any earnings of the people after feeding and clothing themselves. This amount was indirectly covered by notes, bonds and mortgages. The following was the cost of the Federal Government for each family of the census years given which is a fair average for the intervening years:

1800.....	\$11.25	1810.....	\$9.20
1820.....	\$11.25	1830.....	\$9.55
1840.....	\$8.40	1850.....	\$9.50
1860.....	\$12.10		

The increased cost per family from 1800 to 1860 was only 85 cents per family and the average per family during the whole period for government was \$10.12. The cost for state and municipal government in 1860 was \$12, which is, no doubt, a fair average, which added to the Federal makes \$25.12 per family; and if we deduct the credit balance in the treasury it was in round numbers just \$25 per family, or not more than one-half what it has been per family in Canada since 1875.

During all that seventy years the average annual increase in national wealth from earnings, that is, after deducting for the slaves and the unimproved lands was only \$11 per family, which includes receipts by emigrants. Deduct those and it would be \$10 per family, which, added to the sum of the annual cost for all of their governments shows that the sum of their annual earnings after feeding and clothing themselves was only \$35 per family of five.

That information proves that when the cost of all their governments began to exceed \$35 per family they began to consume their previous earnings more or less speedily. Ever since their civil war the aggregate cost or receipts for taxes has been fully \$75 per family or an average annual consumption of \$300,000,000 in excess of earnings.

Before that investigation was made it was assumed by various writers that the annual increase in national wealth in the United States, Britain, Germany and France was five per cent. of the annual earnings. The discrepancy between that statement and the census returns led the writer to altogether doubt the assumed data of those foreign writers, for, if true, the assessable wealth in the United States in 1860 would have been \$19,000,000,000, whereas it was only \$12,084,560,000, of which \$1,000,000,000 was for slaves and \$1,600,000,000 for unimproved lands. If we deduct the \$620,000,000 of assessable wealth in 1790 and amount received by emigrants the net increase from earnings was only \$10 per family or two per cent. of the earnings, in place of five. The Emigrant Commissioners in their report, issued in 1872 and founded upon the census returns of 1870, stated that the average earnings of the whole people was only \$100 per head at the high wages paid in 1870. They divided the population into families of four and giving the various items in the cost of living showed that it cost each family \$360 to live and that the other \$40 of their income went for cost of government. That data made it clear that there has not been a cent of increase of national wealth from earnings since the civil war, and as the cost of government has averaged \$75 per family, that they have been running into debt or consuming their previously accrued wealth at the rate of \$40 per family annually, which agrees with the showing published by the writer in 1873 and 1876. All the official statements and newspaper reports which conflict with that data can be shown to be delusive. The cost of all our governments in 1876 as fully shown in the *Dominion Watchman* in that year was for municipal \$13.52 per family of five; for provincial, \$10.22 per family of five; and for the Dominion, \$26.17; and there has been no reduction since then. Therefore the cost of all our governments is not only double per family that it ever was in the United States before the civil war, but at least \$10,000,000 more annually than all we earn after feeding and clothing ourselves. But that is not all; our annual interest for over-importations on the \$500,000,000 due Britain is at least \$25,000,000. Deduct from that sum about \$7,000,000 for interest on our Federal debt included in the cost of government, the balance, or \$18,000,000, is to be added to the excess over-earnings on cost of government, which proves that we are going behind at the rate of about \$28,000,000 annually. All of that sum is either directly or indirectly floated by borrowing, in the first place, by over-importations, which again are balanced by all kinds of bonds, mortgages, and other securities. This data in regard to earnings and expenditure which cannot be disproved is furnished not only to show that our so-called responsible government is a delusion and is an irresponsible one, but that our rulers are absolutely incompetent and that we can alone secure deliverance through a complete regeneration.

Deliverance from Land and Chattel Mortgages.

The various Lending Societies, in their returns to Government last year,

showed some \$65,000,000 of real estate under mortgage. The *Toronto Mail*, commenting on the exhibit, stated that fully three-fourths of the farms in Ontario were under mortgage, which agrees with a previous showing in the *Dominion Watchman*. There is a still greater proportion of village, town and city property encumbered. The regular reports of a collecting agency in Ontario returns about 1,000 fresh chattel mortgages every month.

There is no better proof of misgovernment than real estate and chattel mortgages. Under true principles of government there will be no necessity for any such heathen instruments of torture, every one is a goad, every one is a badge of slavery.

If all these loaning institutions conducted their operations in a straightforward or honest manner they would be bad enough. But the most of them have been conducted upon deceptive methods whereby the borrower supposed that he was securing a loan at a much lower rate than that at which the loan was furnished. They were authorized to do so by Act of Parliament which indirectly connived at their fraudulent operations. If the interest were all retained in the country it would still be ruinous to the borrower. But as some \$40,000,000 of these Society funds are said to be from Britain the country as well as the individual borrower is drained and impoverished government, in its utter want of financial wisdom and benighted legislative understanding has brought the country into financial bondage to Britain. The government has not the remotest idea of the necessity for a deliverance from such degrading slavery, for year after year they are piling up hill upon hill and mountain upon mountain of obligations to the foreign money lenders.

We published in the *Dominion Watchman* the secret table prepared for the Directors of one company showing 23¾ per cent. interest to the company which assured borrowers it was not half that figure. This is a rate fully eight times as much as the borrower could afford to pay and secure any profit from the loan.

Thousands, if not tens of thousands of Canadian farmers have through these high rates of interest been robbed of their farms and thus indirectly driven to the United States where similar consuming fires are in full blast. Many to pay interest on the real estate mortgages have given chattel mortgages on their goods, and thereby had all their savings consumed in this great national fire which has been lighted by our rulers, who ever financing upon the security of the producers, property have believed their ways the essence of financial wisdom. Under true principles of government or the regenerating system suggested in these pages, there will be none of those heathen systems of torture, there will be no necessity for them, the people will be able to pay as they go. Let every one who wants deliverance from them arise to help to inaugurate the system of government proposed.

Deliverance from Unsound Currencies.

There is a long and continuing cry for deliverance from our unsound bank and Dominion currencies through which originates our repeated financial crashes, all our foreign debts and a large portion of our home obligations. No currency can be a true or value currency unless it has been earned. Not a dollar of all the bank or Dominion currencies in circulation are earned, every dollar of them is debt.

1st. The Canadian banks now issue about \$30,000,000 of their debts for a currency at seven per cent. interest, which yields them over \$2,000,000 annually. Their monthly returns prove that there is not a dollar of it that represents their

earnings or capital. Therefore the \$30,000,000 represents the capital or earnings of the people who through misgovernment are compelled to use bank notes, that is debts, for a currency and to pay \$2,000,000 a year to those who have not and do not earn a cent of it, which is absolutely the reverse of a national currency issued upon true principles.

2nd. The Federal Government issues about \$14,000,000 Dominion notes. The average amount in circulation approaches \$4,000,000, the balance is held in the banks and so far as supply of currency is concerned or the people being benefited the paper might as well be in the bottom of the sea, and the cost of printing it have been saved. Against these Dominion notes the government makes returns that it holds specie to about the amount in actual circulation to redeem it. For that specie we are paying about \$200,000 a year of interest to Britain. Thus for the use of bank and Dominion currencies we pay fully \$2,200,000 annually.

3rd. For the \$30,000,000 of debt currency issued by the banks they hold an average of \$7,000,000 of specie to redeem them, or about one dollar to redeem every four dollars of their notes.

4th. The returns show that the Government deposits for which the banks are liable averages full as much as the sum of that specie held by the banks to redeem their notes which proves that the government furnishes the gold which the banks are compelled to have on hand to redeem their notes, that it is a government asset and not actual bank assets to secure the notes.

5th. The Government is in debt to Britain for all the above gold and is paying interest for it to the amount of about \$350,000 a year to a foreign country to float the banks to enable them to lend their debts at seven per cent. for a currency.

6th. The gold that guarantees the Dominion notes has been definitely stated to be the same gold held to guarantee the bank notes which is practically mortgage upon mortgage, or the \$30,000,000 of bank debts guaranteed by the same \$7,000,000 of gold held to guarantee the redemption of the \$14,000,000 of Dominion notes, and with that the whole security a loan from Britain at a rate of interest double the percentage of earnings of the people after feeding and clothing themselves when the cost of government was only \$25 per family, whereas it is now \$50 per family with an additional load of \$18 per family for interest on over-importations, as clearly proved in previous pages. The crookedness and financial insanity thus exhibited is one of the marvels of this age of financial darkness, yet our Ministers of Finance who devised this system of currency have been glorified as excelling in financial ability. And the legislators who have in overwhelming majorities endorsed such fallacious financial ideas have been looked upon by some as statesmen, as an embodiment of the financial wisdom of the country. For Canada it has been the wisdom of the destroyer.

A Comparison.

Compare all the expensive and delusive plans for securing currency and funds for public works with that suggested under the regenerating system of Government proposed in these pages and see the difference to the people.

1st. That all our public works should be paid for in a currency issued by the Government, each dollar of which would show a dollar increase in national wealth in the shape of public works and also show a dollar of currency for which we now pay seven per cent. interest and thus save interest for both. The sums

which we now pay for those two things is fully \$9,350,000 annually. For ten years it is \$93,500,000, or sufficient every ten years to build a railway from Montreal to Port Moody. How different the currency. The writer suggested in the *Canadian Quarterly Review* for January 1864, such a place for building the Intercolonial Railway, that is before a sod was turned on it. The road has cost over \$40,000,000 and we have already paid in interest for it and for currency in that twenty years sufficient to construct it, and now the road belongs to Britain and the currency to the money lenders and debt lenders.

Our present Federal debt for public works is about \$128,000,000. We have already paid more than that sum for interest on the money to build them, and during their construction we have paid not less than \$50,000,000 for the use of debt currencies, or a total of \$178,000,000. Will any of our Ministers of Finance or Members of Parliament prove wherein there is any semblance to true statesmanship in such doings.

The United States returns show that on Nov. 1st, 1881 there was of Bank and Federal notes and gold and silver currency \$936,391,081 in the hands of the people, that is in circulation, or \$93,63 per family. The Canadian returns show that the total sum of the currency in the hands of the people is not over \$35,000,000 or \$35 per family, not much more than one-third as much per family as in the States.

In that country they did not complain of too much money when they had \$140 per family as it was immediately after their civil war. That proves that if we had a dollar of true national currency for every dollar we have paid out for public works we would not have any more than we could use to advantage. And abundance of currency leads to low rates of interest to business men, and that indirectly to the reducing our imports. The net earnings of the people proves that they cannot afford to pay more than three per cent. for the use of money, and that is about the average rate in Britain, France and Germany. The national reduction in the rates of interest to one-half the present rates would save the people in all probability about \$10,000,000 annually. But there is no hope for any such true statesmanship under our present system of government, for the bankers at their Clifton convention asserted that they prevented the present government from adopting such a currency. Let us have a national regeneration and with it a true and sufficient national currency, and thereby dethrone those monetary lords.

Deliverance from Strong Drink.

The illegitimate character of the manufacture and traffic in strong drinks is clearly set forth in the Word of God in which it is declared that "woe" is the fruit to both seller and consumer.

"Woe unto him that giveth his neighbor strong drink, that putteth the bottle to him, and maketh him drunken also. Hab. 2, 15.

"Strong drink is raging; and whosoever is deceived thereby is not wise. Prov. 20, 1.

"Look not thou upon the wine when it is red, when it giveth its colour in the cup when it moveth itself aright. At the last it biteth like a serpent and stingeth like an adder. Prov. 23, 31, 32."

When the wine moveth itself aright, that is upright, as alcohol does when the wine is in a state of fermentation as seen in its bubbling up in the mass, then the Word of God assures us that a curse follows the selling and drinking of it.

Alcohol is a burning deadly poison, diluted as it generally is, its action is more or less slow or fast in proportion to strength and the resistance of the physical constitution of the drinker, nevertheless the Word of God states, and all experience confirms it, that the end is certain. "It bites like a serpent," that is it acts gradually, secretly, but as deadly as the sting of an adder.

Pure wine without any alcohol in it is healthy and nourishing, with alcohol it is a deadly consuming fire devouring body, soul and spirit. "No drunkard can inherit the kingdom of heaven." It follows that all alcoholic drinks or beverages of every description are deadly in their nature. The chief criminal judges of Canada have for the past twenty years been declaring from the seat of justice that at least seven-eighths of all the crime of the country has its origin in the manufacture and sale of alcoholic drinks, and the same proportion of the destitution misery, and woe upon men, women and children, and the profanity and lewdness existing in the country. From a financial standpoint the cost to the consumers—which however indirectly falls heavily upon non-consumers—is at least \$40,000,000 annually, or enough every ten years to build a \$400 house for every family in the Dominion.

The following is the certificate of character given it and dealers in it, by that noted infidel Robt. G. Ingersoll:—

"Intemperance cuts down youth in its strength and age in its weakness. It breaks the father's heart, bereaves the doting mother, extinguishes natural affections, erases conjugal love, blots out filial attachments, blights parental hope, and brings down mourning age in sorrow to the grave. It produces weakness, not strength; sickness, not health; death not life. It makes wives widows; children orphans; fathers fiends, and all of them paupers and beggars. It feeds rheumatism, nurses gout, welcomes epidemic, invites cholera, imports pestilence and embraces consumption. It covers the land with idleness, misery and crime. It fills your jails, supplies your almshouses and demands your asylums. It crowds your penitentiaries and furnishes victims to your scaffolds. It is the life blood of the gambler, the element of the burglar, the prop of the highwayman and the support of the midnight incendiary. It countenances the liar, respects the thief, esteems the blasphemer. It violates obligations, reverences fraud and honors infamy. It defames benevolence, hates love, scorns virtue and slanders innocence. It incites the father to butcher his offspring, helps the husband to massacre his wife, and the child to grind the parricidal axe. It burns up men, consumes women, detests life, curses God, and despises heaven. It degrades the citizen, debases the legislators, dishonors statesmen, and disarms the patriot. It brings shame, not honor; terror, not safety; and with the malevolence of a fiend, it calmly surveys its frightful desolation, and unsatisfied with its havoc it poisons fidelity, kills peace, ruins morals, blights confidence, slays reputation, and wipes out national honors, then curses the world and laughs at its ruin."

The Redeemer taught that all who rejected God were the children of the Devil. Then here is a child of the Devil risen up in the judgment against this dreadful business and likewise against all Christians and Christian ministers who do not stand up and consistently help to uproot it. He has also risen up in the judgment against all governments, and especially Christian ones, that do not strive to the utmost to put an end to the whole business. The Canadian rulers or Government state that they cannot travel any faster than the people in this matter—that is, it dethrones itself from good and enthrones itself for evil, for all governments are educational, if not going the right way they are going the wrong. The government is every day educating the people into the belief that they have the power to sell for money the right to cause the dreadful ruin described by Ingersoll. How blind to suppose that they can do that which the Almighty cannot do? How blind those are who purchase such licenses to believe that any rights vested or otherwise are thereby conferred on them,

Even Ingersoll thinks that the Devil would not commit so insane an act, that all who sell such licenses and all who purchase them are already worse than Satan wants them to be.

The Government is inately educational, and all these schools of crime which they license are the seats of learning which they have established at a cost of at least \$40,000,000 annually to the people. All who manufacture, sell and drink are educated by the Government into the belief that it is right and good to do so. The result is that many of all those three classes are the victims for time and for eternity of this government educational system. Very many who deal in the curse have been educated into the belief by government that it is a perfectly honorable and even Christian occupation.

Within the last year the government of Russia has set an example to all other governments, for its sovereign, as the father of his people, as every true ruler is, has set about with great vigor and thoroughly organized a system to educate the people to cast away this enemy of the race, which bites like a serpent and stings like an adder. A convention of capable men from all parts of the empire were called together, the government laid before them a plan of warfare for crushing King Alcohol. Those men have gone forth with their hearts in their work and the battle is being waged with astonishing success.

The deceptive plea set up by our Canadian government against taking action to deliver the country from this dreadful curse is sufficient justification to sweep the Ministry and the legislators who sustain it forever away. They have been weighed and found wanting.

Under the system of government suggested in these pages there will be no heathen Parliaments or Legislatures to educate the people in wickedness until an infidel like Ingersoll is ashamed of their depravity; practically until Sodom and Gomorrah have risen up in judgment against them. The lesson to be learned is that every voter should at once get an understanding of the system proposed and all unite to secure its adoption and deliverance from strong drink.

Deliverance from Shoddy Goods.

To give a little insight as to the extent to which Canada has been robbed by home and foreign merchants through shoddy or fraudulent goods the following selection is made from the *Dominion Watchman* of January, 1878.

WOOL AND SHEEP FOR OLD RAGS.

The woollen goods we purchased in 1876 in round numbers amounted to \$9,000,000. It is not too much to estimate that at least 20 per cent., or \$1,800,000 of these were shoddy, which would be dear at the cost of making up.

In that year we exported \$597,000 worth of sheep, \$933,601 worth of wool and \$49,545 of sheep pelts, a total of \$1,590,663. That is, it took all the sheep, sheep pelts and wool exported in 1876 to pay for the old cast-off rags of other nations manufactured into cloths, etc., etc., which we imported in that year, with a balance against us of \$309,367, to which must be added \$55,000 for "shoddy waste," principally, it may be supposed, for consumption in Canadian factories.

Our rulers have publicly declared that theirs is not a "paternal government" and it is unmistakably true, for they are shepherds who are devouring all the people earn, and borrow on the people's credit to make up any deficiencies, and,

moreover, allow the wolves of other lands to fleece us of our sheep and wool for old rags.

Since 1850 we have imported about \$2,800,000,000 of goods and it is no over-estimate to state that of the vast aggregate at least twenty per cent. was of no national value and would have been dear as a gift. This is a sum of \$560,000,000, which our incompetent rulers have permitted foreigners to rob us of.

The government enforces punishment upon those in the country who obtain money under false pretenses, but makes no effort to prevent people in foreign countries from getting our earnings for what is of no value. It should be remembered that the above sum is at invoice prices and costs the consumers nearly double, because duties, freights, insurance, commissions and wholesale and retail merchants' profits have to be added.

Why do the merchants import such goods? A leading Montreal journal states it is because they have double the profit on the shoddy that they have on good goods.

Every yard of cloth made out of pure wool which has never before been manufactured is more or less shoddy. Any cloth that is flocked is deceptive, is shoddied. Every yard of white cottons imported that is starched is shoddied; it is starched to make it appear heavier and more valuable than it really is. The extent to which this is done is in part made known to us by the Boards of Trade of both Calcutta and Shanghai, who reported to the British manufacturers that some which had been cleansed from the starch and clay only weighed eight ounces to the pound. They advised the manufacturers to keep such goods at home.

It was the importation of such fraudulent cottons by our importers last season which so crippled our cotton industries, yet neither the government nor the *Press*, with but few exceptions, raised a finger or voice to stay the evil. One Montreal journal stated the reason of such importation to be that the importers secured 15 per cent. profit on such goods when they could only secure 7 per cent. on the Canadian. They evidently believe the fraudulent 15 cents is worth more than the honest seven cents, not being able to perceive that in the financial crises which they create they curse the country and in the wreck loose their fraudulent profits. It is not alone in such goods that we are robbed; silks, satins, linens, hardware, groceries, all kinds of fraudulent jewelry, German, French, and Yankee notions run up to fabulous sums, and not least are the various kinds of deadly strong drink.

Spain, to get rid of Britain's shoddy cloths, put on a duty of a dollar a pound; Britain, to get rid of "faced" and shoddy teas confiscates them. The Americans also do the same, but the government of Canada only gives Canadians protection from such robbery in one article, and that is dangerous American oils, which they confiscate from the importer, and, with characteristic wisdom, authorize the sale by auction to any merchant, who can sell it without let or hindrance.

On the lintel of the door of our Dominion Legislative hall, there should be engraved in large letters that could be read by him that runs, these words:—*The head centre of National ruin.* It should never be removed until the legislators can show at least some one act of legislation which, so far as being any good to the country is concerned, is not nullified by other of their acts. Canada has had enough of all such heathen and irresponsible institutions.

Deliverance from Land Monopolists.

The land shall not be sold forever; for the land is mine. Lev., ch. 25, 23.
Behold the heaven and the heavens of heavens is the Lord's thy God, the earth also and all therein is. Deut., ch. 10, 16.

These two quotations are sufficient to prove that not only the land of Israel, but that all lands over all the earth belong to the Creator, and that until He sells and gives a title deed all the title deeds given for land bought are simply worthless titles which are not valid under true principles of government.

It follows that all the land titles obtained by land grabbers or by land monopolists are of no more account than a title to a heavenly inheritance purchased with money. The Creator provides for all in earth and sea and sky. The method he adopted to provide for Adam was a garden which he was to cultivate, and he was made vicegerent on earth to divide it into gardens for his offspring. A land inheritance to every family without money or price.

That thou mayest live and inherit the land which the Lord thy God giveth thee. Deut., 16, 20.
And it shall come to pass that ye shall divide it by lot for an inheritance to you and to the strangers that sojourn among you which shall beget children among you. Ezek., ch. 47, 22.

The Creator has never sold any land to any being or ruler whatever. Like His heavenly so His earthly blessings are given freely. Man has a right to the fruit of his labors, the earth is not the product of any man's labor, it is the work of God. He has not sold and will not sell it forever, but will by the hands of righteous rulers give of it to every family sufficient for each to cultivate and obtain a living, where they can dwell under their own vine and tree without molestation of landlords, bailiffs or sheriffs. The land monopolist will say, "I have paid for my land, my title is registered according to law. I have in it a vested right."

The answer is "It is a deed for another person's property, the seller had no valid title to it, the owner has refused to sell it and has declared it never shall be sold." You have been deluded out of your money by rulers who have devoured it; you will have to seek of them to get it refunded, and by the time you get it you will find that the bottom plank of our responsible system of government is yourself that you and you alone will bear the loss. The lesson you can learn is not to purchase land to which the seller has no title. At the same time remember that the Creator has made provision to give you all you actually need, all you can wisely use. We use the word monopolist as meaning one who speculates in the purchase and sale of lands and not one who has in possession for himself and family. But under a true system there will be no necessity for the families that have no land to purchase, they can on application receive an inheritance free to be theirs and their heirs forever and ever.

The councillor of each ward will have a map with each man's inheritance marked thereon, and his name recorded upon it, copies will be in the hands of the Reeves and Wardens for security and reference. There will be no expense. If from any cause a man wishes to remove he can sell his improvements but not the land. Then his name will be erased and that of the purchaser be recorded. That will put an end to all the evils and expense of the present system.

Deliverance from Railway Monopolists.

"So far as any measure essential to its success is concerned the Canada Pacific Railway Company is the Government, no matter under what constitutional fiction the relationship may be disguised.—*Rev. Principal Grant in Toronto Globe, Dec. 21st, 1883.*"

During the last session of the Canadian Parliament the Grand Trunk made

dire threats against the government for helping the Pacific Company. And while these pages are being written the President in Britain is repeating the threats that it will prevent Canada borrowing in England the money promised to the Pacific Company, which it is to be hoped they will be able to do; for there should never have been a dollar of money borrowed for it. But it is not likely they can prevent the loan. As a principle in true government the great highways of a nation should no more belong to a corporation than the street or waggon roads, canals and harbors; much less should they ever belong to any foreign country directly or indirectly. When they are thus owned it is evidence of the incompetence of the government.

Independent of the principle, we have through loans, bonuses and rates for passengers and freight in excess of those they have continually charged to foreigners, actually paid more to all these corporation roads than would have built them all from end to end.

The whole history of these roads has been a record of chicanery and fraud and it is only very recently that managers have been selected to work them upon business principles. For example at one time the Grand Trunk carried American wheat from Sarnia to Portland, and if desired to Boston, at a gold rate that only netted \$35 per car for 850 miles. At that time one cent per ton per mile for expenses was considered a low rate on Canadian and American roads, which at ten tons per car, would be \$85 per car for what they only received \$35, a net loss of \$50 per car, or \$1,000 for every train of twenty cars, and thus it went on day after day and month after month until the road got so deeply involved that the government had to loan it \$15,000,000, on which the company has never paid a cent of interest. At simple interest the debt is now about \$26,000,000, a sum ample to build the whole road from Sarnia to Portland, and if compounded as it should be, will amount to about \$35,000,000.

While charging the Americans those low rates they were charging Canadians \$35 a car for wheat for 50 miles, and \$26 per car for 28 miles, or from \$36 to \$40 profit on a car from Canadians and \$50 per car loss by the Americans. Thus indirectly the Canadians were paying the freight on American produce to the extent of \$50 per car, and that while stockholders were denouncing Canadians because their road did not pay.

Another class of unbusinesslike ways can be seen by a few examples: 1st. A pork buyer in St. Marys found that the difference in the rate he had to pay for cars between London and St. Marys to points east justified him in teaming his pork to London, or 20 miles, and shipping it back through St. Marys to its destination.

2nd. On the Great Western, cheese was teamed from Ingersoll to be shipped from London right back through Ingersoll for the eastern market.

3rd. An apple buyer wanted to purchase in the Mount Brydges section, but as the charge per car from there to Toronto was \$10 per car more than he could get them from the same company in Detroit for about 80 miles more road and right through Mount Brydges, he bought his apples in Detroit. Thus the road was busy destroying the home market and made itself an instrument of leaching the country out of its money, hastening a financial crisis and helping a foreign people to the extent of fully \$250 a train. In that way these roads which have been given, loaned and bonded to their full value, have leached Canada out of millions of dollars by excessive and unrighteous charges. Tens of thousands of

And while the threats
nised to the
here should
ly they can
hways of a
gon roads,
ign country
he incompe-

nd rates for
charged to
would have

y and fraud
t them upon
ed American
ate that only
per mile for
ds, which at

5, a net loss
went on day
lved that the
never paid a
0,000, a sum
ounded as it

g Canadians
from \$36 to
ricans. Thus
duce to the
g Canadians

les: 1st. A
d to pay for
teaming his
s to its desti

be shipped

ection, but as
he could get
ad and right
the road was
leaching the
reign people
n have been
a out of mil-
thousands of

similar examples could be furnished if it were necessary. With all the roads under government control, managed upon business principles and without an Express leach in front and a Pullman leach behind on the principal passenger trains, they would run for the good of our own country and not for foreigners. The Grand Trunk under its present manager has had more of an eye to business and less to speculation than under former ones, but in freight rates there could yet be an improvement with advantage to the road and to the country.

In extending and perpetuating the railroad monopolies, our government has given in completed road, money, and land the full cost of the Pacific road to the Syndicate, and closed the session of Parliament by granting to a number of companies and Provinces nearly \$10,000,000 for the indirect purchase of support. There must come an end to the whole system of both home and foreign railway monopolies and companies. It is not necessary to now explain the system by which to effect it, but it can and will be done under the system of government suggested.

National Insurance will go hand in hand with true government, and as fully explained by the writer in the *Dominion Watchman*, it will not cost more than one-fourth the rates now paid and also relieve the property owners from all the uncertainty of the company system.

Preserving our Forests from Destruction.

The national loss by the wholesale destruction of our forests is altogether beyond computation. A few years ago a journal on the Ottawa, well informed on the lumber trade, stated that "all the Ottawa valley has to show for the magnificent forest that once enriched it, is the stumps on which it stood." Here and there one made money, but enough was lost by others to counterbalance the gains. It is equally true of all Canada. The price obtained for the timber and lumber never justified the expenditure. Every dollar of the pay received has practically been in foreign goods, our money received for other products has indirectly been paid to get out the timber and lumber. Every draft against shipment was paid for in goods—as proved by our over-importations—which under wise government would have been manufactured in Canada with advantage to the people and gain and not loss to the country.

But each successive government encouraged the destruction of our forests to thereby increase the revenue. The result has been that our grand forests have been swept away as if by consuming fire without even leaving the ashes to enrich the soil. And in sections where we once had fine forests the people are now paying nearly as much for freight as they could formerly purchase the lumber for within sight of their homes. It follows that if there had accrued to Canada fair business profit on the timber and lumber sold the increase in prices now paid for it for our own use would far overbalance that former gain. The extra cost for lumber leads to extra cost for houses and barns and fences, leads to dearer houses, dearer factories and dearer goods.

The wisdom of our legislators is thus clearly shown, and as yet there have been no steps taken by either the Dominion or Provincial Governments towards the preservation and improvement of our forests. They are in this matter also weighed and found wanting. Under wise and true government the lands not fitted for cultivation would be preserved and maintained as forest lands to secure abundance for all time to come. And in this connection the proper drainage of the country should be referred to, through which large tracts convenient to market

and suitable for cultivation of food or forests which are now useless would be come valuable. The country would by such methods be delivered from the various evils accruing from the wholesale destruction of our great national forests.

Freedom from Costly Jurisdiction and Jurisprudence.

The gross injustice accruing through our present system of jurisdiction, and jurisprudence has made them crying evils of the day. Various periodicals over the country, prominent among which is the *St. Catharines Daily Journal*, are repeatedly referring to the inefficiency of our present system of jurisdiction, to the worthless character of our present jury system, and to the heavy law costs which have made it more than probable that the winner in a suit will directly or indirectly lose more than if he had not gone into the contest, referring to which the *Ottawa Free Press* stated that it "was formerly supposed our laws were for the protection of the innocent and punishment of the guilty; but it was found not to be so now."

The *Toronto Mail* a few months ago stated that the law costs of Canada amount to \$8,000,000 annually. At a Warden's dinner to the County Council of Middlesex in London, in 1880, one of the members of it—a lawyer—stated that if a disintegration of the law courts from Toronto was secured as then under agitation, the sum of \$400,000 annually would be saved to London lawyers which they now paid to those of Toronto to do their business in that city, and that it would be spent in building fine residences in London. The writer heard the speaker make the statement and supposed he greatly exaggerated, but enquiry led to the conviction that it was too true. That accounts for the number of splendid residences in Toronto, why it grows so much faster than cities where the people earn their living by the sweat of their brow. The question arises, if the lawyers fees of the County of Middlesex annually paid to the Toronto lawyers is \$400,000, how great is the sum paid by the litigants of that county to their lawyers each year. There are forty-five counties in Ontario, if we average the sum paid by each county to Toronto lawyers at only one-fourth the sum paid by the county of Middlesex, it will be \$4,500,000 annually. Then what is the total sum annually paid by litigants in Ontario to lawyers, and what by the whole Dominion? Add the lost time to all concerned and it is evident that the statement of the *Mail* that the sum is \$8,000,000 annually is quite too small. The history of our courts is that the sum paid does not secure justice, that the fruit is injustice. Christ said "Woe unto yelawyers" and the litigants have long since discovered that the lawyers are a woe to them. Through sweeping away the necessity for lawyers they and the litigants will all be delivered from this double "woe."

The last census returns show for Canada 2,700 lawyers and 1,100 law students. These and semi-lawyers constitute an army at least 4,000 strong continually engaged in tormenting plaintiffs and defendants. They are one of the prominent adjuncts of false principles of government. Under the system of government proposed in these pages their talents and energies would be utilized in promoting the healthy prosperity of the country and not in causing oppression. In the name of reform our legislators have added court to court, law cost to law cost, expense to expense, with days and weeks and months and years of litigation over matters which under true principles of jurisprudence can be settled in a few hours in truth and equity and free of cost. Ninety-nine out of every hundred cases that now come before the courts will never exist under the system of national regeneration proposed.

There will be no necessity for court houses, jails, penitentiaries, reformatories, parliament buildings and legislative halls, no distilleries, breweries, saloons, or other useless and oppressing structures, every stone of each of those costly palaces is a witness of existing oppression and of unwise rulers. None of those unhealthy institutions will exist under true principles of jurisdiction and jurisprudence. The money spent for all such unprofitable palaces will indirectly accrue to the poor, the needy and the distressed, to provide them with comfortable homes, abundance of food and durable raiment. The evils so unbearable under the present system will cease forever. It is the duty of each to assist to secure this national regeneration.

Dominion and Provincial Conflict.

Confederation was the crude method adopted by the two political parties to lift themselves out of the legislative quagmire in which they had got stuck. The writer in an article published at the time explained the fallacy of attempting to build upon a false principle, as all confederate governments are built. The history of the United States just emerging from their bloody conflict would have been ample warning to able statesmen to shun the road that inevitably terminates in conflicts. The Provinces make laws that conflict with the Federal jurisdiction and the Federal with the Provincial, and each appeal from one court to another and from our country to a foreign one to decide whether their enactments are legal. This is simply legislative chaos in which the longer they work the deeper they get in the waters of corruption, of direct and indirect bribery which naturally accrues from trusting in such false institutions. The system of government published in these pages will deliver Canada from all political corruption and all legislative conflicts, and all the envy and hatred they produce, and from at least \$30,000,000 a year now unjustly consumed for government.

Deliverance from Long Hours of Labor.

There is no question but that the long hours of labor of all the industrial classes is practically one form of slavery in which there is very little time for recreation or information outside of their daily work. It cannot be otherwise so long as it requires so much of their earnings to pay for government, to pay for shoddy goods, to pay for strong drinks, to pay law costs and to pay for all the corruption, the direct and indirect robbery to which both the worker and his employer is continually subject. The importers are permitted by the government to flood the country with shoddy goods, to glut the market and displace the good Canadian makes, as seen in the shoddy cottons last year, in two months alone, to an amount which would have paid all the wages in our own cotton mills for a year. Through the importation of fraudulent goods our manufacturers are liable any day to have no work for their establishments, no market for their goods, their capital idle and with large liabilities accruing. These difficulties also occurring when the banks and the country have been drained of all the money to pay for those shoddy goods preventing the collection of debts and causing our repeated financial crashes.

So long as our manufacturers are loaded and crippled by such difficulties, long hours of labor and the indirect slavery thereby will continue, or worse follow, that is a closing of their establishments. The remedy for these evils can be seen as explained in the cheaper system of government presented in these pages, whereby

deliverance can be secured from long hours of labor, and all the other evils enumerated. Let all labor organizations fix these facts in their minds, and all employers like wise men unite to secure such a deliverance.

Deliverance from Labor Strikes.

When the industrial classes find that their wages are more or less on a starvation scale and that they must from time to time submit to a reduction, it is no wonder they are dissatisfied and strike while ignorant of the ever pressing difficulties of the employers in trying to make a reasonable profit out of their capital invested. Some of the difficulties are given in the previous subject, and are seen to be the natural result of dear government, fraudulent and semi-fraudulent acts and doings over which they have no control. It is also certain that all gain or increase of wages has been indirectly lost in enforced idleness. In numberless cases the manufacturers have run their establishments at a loss, hoping against hope for an improvement whereby they would be able to recoup themselves.

Before there can be any permanent relief, business must be placed upon a healthy basis, that cannot be done so long as the cost of all our governments is as now, fully \$10,000,000 annually in excess of earnings. From 1870 to 1876, as proved in the *Dominion Watchman* from the Bank returns, the business men advanced over \$41,000,000 for cost of government in excess of the earnings of their customers, the result was a financial crash. While this consumption of the assets of business men is going on it will not pay to strike.

The first step for relief is to regenerate our government and sweep away all the encumbrances upon our national prosperity enumerated in these pages. Then competent business men of all classes can do a healthy business. Then a general system for the whole country can be adopted, as done in isolated cases in France, England and the United States, which is that, after allowing fair wages to the workmen, to the employer, and fair interest on the capital, to divide the net profits pro rata to all in proportion to the wages they received. Those manufacturers who have tried this system have found it eminently satisfactory to themselves and their employees. As one example in England: A coal mine was being carried on at a loss, the owner decided to close it, but it occurred to him to adopt the above system. The result was profit to him: elf and extra pay to his workmen.

If the employees or any or all of them desired, a percentage, or the whole of their net profits could be invested in the business. The investors would be sleeping partners, without any voice in the management of the business, but the employer would, if wise, consult them as to the best methods of doing the work, the opinion, of many of them are valuable. The same principle should apply to all railroad employees, and they should as much as possible be located so as to be convenient to their homes. In these ways general comfort and continued national stability would be secured.

This plan, however, cannot be safely adopted until a healthy cash business can be done, for the annual and periodical losses which accrue through bad debts forbid it. At present there are but very few manufacturers who could safely make any such division of profits oftener than once in ten years if even then. The lesson that can be learned is not to strike against employers, but for employers and workmen to strike for a cheaper and healthier system of government as described in these pages, and they will all be delivered from starvation wages, from strikes, from industrial slavery, from bad debts, and from all the other accompanying evils.

Best adapted to all kinds of work

From 1/4 cent to 15 cents

STEEL BEARINGS. NICKEL-PLATED BEARINGS.



MANUFACTURED BY

BURROW, STEWART & MILNE
HAMILTON, ONTARIO.

Complete Catalogue and Price List furnished on application.

CITY PALACE OF ARTISTIC PHOTOGRAPHY

No. 8 and 10 King Street West, Hamilton, Ont.

FARMER BROTHERS

PHOTOGRAPHERS AND PORTRAIT PAINTERS

In Oil, Pastel, Water Colors, India Ink or Crayon—from Life or Copied from Old Pictures in fact,

Pictures of Every Description can be Copied and Enlarged

TO ANY DESIRED SIZE. ALSO

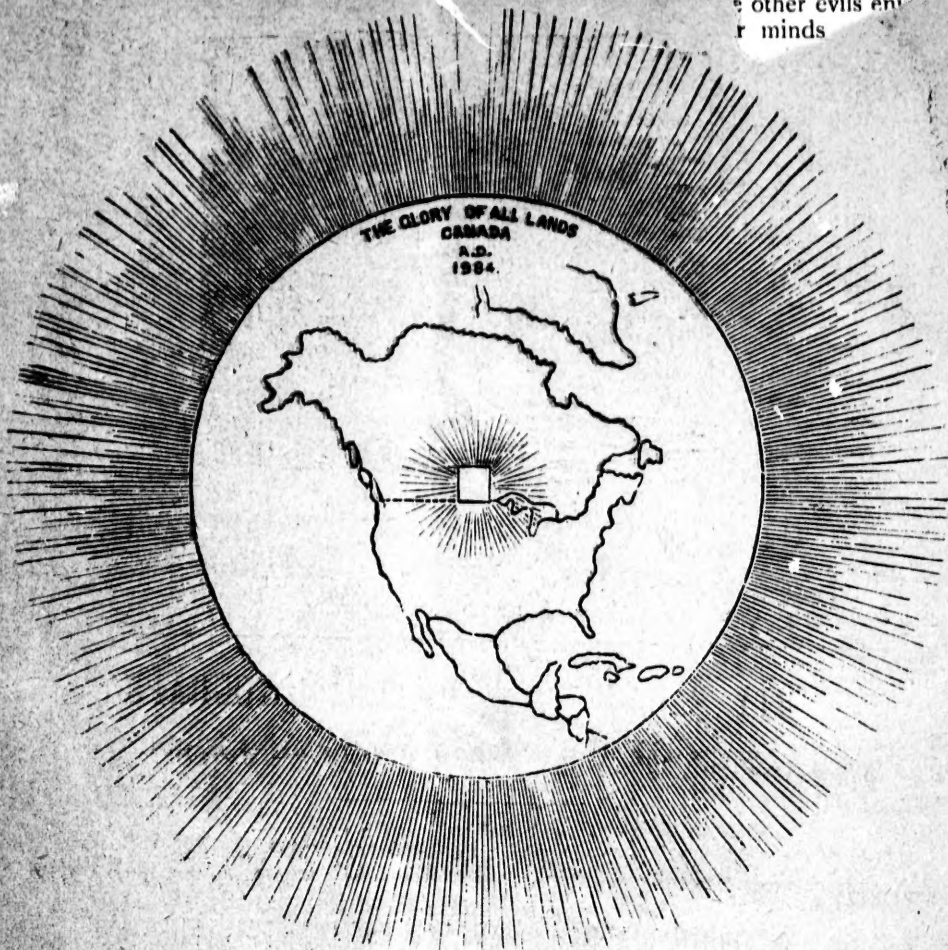
MINIATURE ON IVORY OR PORCELAIN FOR LOCKETS

EXECUTED IN LATEST STYLE

212 KING STREET WEST

CANADIAN CENTENNIAL BANNER.

other evils en
r minds



The New System of Govern-
ment advocated in this book
combines all the advantages of
the Democratic, with all the
stability of the Monarchial.
READ IT. STUDY IT. ADVOC-
ATE IT.

PRICE. 25 CTS.

the supply rate
evil rate



The New System of Govern-
ment advocated in this book will
save Canadians \$30,000.000 of
the \$50,000,000 taxes now an-
nually paid to our Municipal,
Provincial and Federal Govern-
ments.

GEO. D. GRIFFIN, Publisher,
HAMILTON, ONT.